The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,529—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 5. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy............ As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1879, at 2 p. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th June, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 3,242 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons.
Saloon passage .... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ...... ,, 335

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

BOMBAY TO RANGOON.

THE S. S. BYCULLA, 1,455 Tons, on 9th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without fees.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	550	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 5th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.

THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck.
Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.
For passage, &c.
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. E. Briscoe	20th June.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	27th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th July.
(s)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W Haselwood	11th do.
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	18th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin, 9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector, 20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart, 18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE.—The WISTOW HALL (S. S.) will sail for LIVERPOOL on THURSDAY, the 5th instant. A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder for the conveyance of Passengers at noon on that day.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, not now required by Owner, a half-hunting ¾ plate, quarter second Chronograph, registering minutes, with compensation balance, full jewelled lever keyless GOLD WATCH, made to order, with most modern improvements, still with makers, Messrs E. DENT & Co., 34 Royal Exchange, adapted for scientific observations; delivered in India with guarantee. Price 90 Guineas paid in England, or equivalent in India. Apply to S. W. B., General Post Office, Bombay.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JUNE 1879.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

The GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.......Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad......Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul......Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee........Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London........G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras........Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund...."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
ahabad.......Refreshment Room
ecunderabad..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9TH.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered to
MR. HARRY W. CORBYN
by his
BOMBAY FRIENDS,

When, by the kind permission of Mr. JOHN WILSON, the entire GREAT WORLD CIRCUS COMPANY will appear together with

A HOST OF VOLUNTEERS
in the
MOST NOVEL, UNIQUE AND CLASSCIAL DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT
Ever presented to the Bombay Public.

For particulars see future advertisements and bills.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle............Rs. 3 | Gallery ....Rs. 1
Orchestra Stalls...... ,, 2 | Pit............Annas 8.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8. Performance to begin at 9 precisely.

TO BE LET, for two months, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in the FORT, quite open to the sea breeze. Rent Rs. 100 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st July for six months, the LOWER PART of a BUNGALOW in MIDDLE COLABA, FURNISHED. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in MIDDLE COLABA on the sea side. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack		Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,,	... doz. packs	17 0	19 9
,, gilt edged	... pack	1 12	2 0
,,	... doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

A COLLECTION OF
LEGISLATIVE ACTS:
USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

PRICE—Rs. 5; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8
Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.
LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

30 RUPEES REWARD.—LOST, a GOLD WATCH and Cable Chain with Ring, Locket, and Pencil Case attached. Apply at the Marine Office.

MRS. MEDLEY begs to inform her Lady customers that she has removed her Millinery Establishment, No. 27, Meadow Street, opposite the Oriental Bank.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on SATURDAY, June 7. For Terms and Prospectus apply to HEAD MASTER.

Every Day Breakfast—3 Dishes, Coffee, Re. 1. Every day tiffin—soup, 3 dishes, curry, &c., Re. 1. Every day Dinner—Soup, 4 dishes, pudding, coffee, Re. 1-8. Thursday Tiffin—Macaroni à L'Italienne, Fowl Pillau, &c., Temple Bar.

FOR SALE, TWO NASMYTH PRESSES, three 9 inch Rams. Apply to GADDUM & Co.

SALE of CHOICE PLANTS in Tubs and Pots, the property of W. H. Bushby, Esq., TO-MORROW, Friday, at 6-30 a.m., at 85, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

BATH TUBS.—GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS, Strong and Serviceable. Rs. 10 and 12 each. J. NEUSERG, Meadow Street.

AT BENNETT'S, 7th inst., a good looking young PONY, Rs. 105. to be sold, because unsuited Polo. Also English built PONY DOGCART Rs. 250. Apply meantime S., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, 14 As. per lb. KANGRA VALLEY (Tea) MIXTURE Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. . PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1879.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BEG to announce that they have just opened out their

ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF
SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING
OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length......	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees.....	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8	13-8	14-8 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length......	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees......	17-0	18-0	19-0	20-0	21-0	22-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above per pair..Rs. 4-8.
CAPS with fall down curtains ditto each.... ,, 4-0.

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length......	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees......	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0 each.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length......	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees......	31-0	32-8	34-0	36-0	38-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.

Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad each Rs. 9-0
,, 7 ,, ,, 4½ ,, ,, ,, 14-0
,, 8 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,, ,, 20-0

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide ....per yard Rs. 6 8
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 feet............each Rs. 22 8

Subject to 10 *per cent discount for Cash.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES & OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Tunings—This department is in charge of a skilled European Tuner, who has been specially engaged from England;

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

Mofussil Tunings—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

Repairs—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of a qualified European, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to them will have the best and most careful attention.

Pianos sold on the One Year Purchase System.

Pianos hired by the day, month, or on special rates by terms of six and twelve months.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK
FULL PARTICULARS AT

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

HOSIERY
FROM THE BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURERS.

COTTON STOCKINGS (Ladies') White, Coloured, Striped, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

THREAD ,, ,, White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

SILK ,, ,, White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

SOCKS and STOCKINGS (for Children) White and Coloured, in all prices and sizes.

WOOLLEN STOCKINGS (for Ladies and Children).

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTORY, LOCLE, Established 1813. **FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,** DEPOT, BOMBAY, Established 1866.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public and their Constituents for their long and continued patronage, beg to draw attention to the hereafter mentioned SPECIALITIES of their manufacture. All of these Watches are already well known for their excellent working qualities and durability, and in bringing them again to notice it is merely to say that the new supplies just received have been manufactured with particular care and attention, so that they well deserve their reputation as MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. are the only Watchmakers in India who import Watches direct from their OWN Manufactory—a fact which allows them to sell at considerably cheaper rates than any other Firm, who must obtain them through Agencies. They specially recommend

THEIR WELL KNOWN 50 RS. WATCH

in open face, hunting and half hunting cases, and in different sizes, suitable for Ladies or Gentlemen.

The movements of these Watches possess a fine Lever Escapement on the English principle, and are fitted in well built and strong sterling silver cases.

THEIR SILVER WATCH AT RS. 75.

This Watch built on the same principle as the above can be highly recommended as an exceedingly serviceable and durable time-keeper. The movement is fitted in an *extra* strong silver case with Gold hinges and possesses a compensation balance and a balance-spring of the system BREGUET, being the best adapted to produce isochronal vibrations.

THEIR SILVER WATCH AT RS. 110

will certainly satisfy the most critical observer. This Watch combines the advantages and qualities of the above two mentioned Watches with the addition of the keyless mechanism. These can be had only in hunting and half-hunting cases.

The above WATCHES are in stock in strong and solid 18 carat Gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

Catalogues sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 7TH JUNE 1879.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. & MRS. GEO. NORVILLE.

MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
will appear as
TOPSY,
being positively her last appearance in Bombay
and
MR. JOHN JACK
(positively his last appearance)
as
UNCLE TOM,
in the great moral and religious drama by Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Introducing Songs, Ballads, Dances, Breakdowns, Walkrounds, &c., &c., as now performed at the Princess's Theatre, London.

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF
JOHN JACK'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN, COTTON, WASTE. &c. &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th June, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Albert Manufacturing Mills, at Parell, by order of the official Liquidator, appointed by the High Court, the following, viz., a large collection of yarns of different numbers, cotton waste of all sorts, bundling, press clearing, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of waste papers, old cupboards, empty boxes, &c., at the old High Court.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place by order of the Official Assignee of the Bombay High Court, a large collection of waste papers, old cupboards, empty boxes, &c., &c.

At the same place and at the same time.

By order of the Prothonotary of the Bombay High Court:—

A large collection of waste papers, boxes, &c.

AUCTION SALE of banding, flannel roller, friction cloth, heald yarn, yarn of differnt colours, brushes, picking sticks, &c, &c., in store of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 30 P M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, by order of the official liquidators appointed by the High Court of Bombay, the following:—

Banding, broom, grinding square-winding and wheel, brushes, roller-cleaner and winding flannel, friction cloth, heald yarn, oil mows, pickers, picking sticks, roller, skenners for rowing and slubbing, yarns of different colours, old iron, cast iron, timber, lots of teakwood doors and windows with and without glasses, and lots of unserviceable stores.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 16th June 1879, (if not previously sold by private contract), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p. m., by order of the Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama and Co., the following valuable landed proherty:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, outside the Fort, on the north side of Musjid Bunder Cross Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, known as the Agaseewallee Challee, numbered 36 in the books of the Municipality of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house belonging to Hurbhaw Nursey, and Lilbaie, widow, on the west by the Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Hurbhaw Nursey, and on the south by the Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

The ladders descending on the terrace of this chawl from the house of Kessowjee Jadowjee, the next door neighbour, have been removed by order of the High Court, and the inmates of Kessowjee's house prevented from having access and use of the terraces, which now are available solely for the tenants of this chawl.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF A COTTON FINISHING PRESS.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, by order of Mr. Dinshaw Framjee Wadia and on account and risk of the Mandvee Spinning, Weaving and Press Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

One Cotton Finishing Press made specially to order and constructed on improved system.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

The AUCTION SALE of the Girgaum or Arkwright Mills at Chowpatty which was to take place this day is postponed until further notice.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 Cases Turkey red sarries.
5 Bales Grey Dhooties.
2 ,, Grey Shirtings.
11 Cases Papers 12 by 15½.
12 ,, ,, 13¾ by 16½.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction near Jamsetjee Press, Colaba, by order of the French Consul and on account of the concerned:—

G L & Co. / H G / N B M G } 25 bales damaged New Machine Ginned Broach Cotton.
G L & Co. / G W / N O } 26 bales damaged New Oomrawuttee Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
1, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BARSEE COTTON.

On SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order and in the Juths of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. KUNKLERS, SINGER & Co.

50 Bales Barsee Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th June, 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, the 10th of June 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of adopting a Petition to the House of Commons praying that the Western Rajpootana Railway—particularly that part of it between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpur—be constructed on the standard 5' 6" gauge.

By order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd June 1879.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after June 9th the Down Mail will leave Colaba, Bombay, at 7 a. m., Madras time, Surat 3-5, Broach 4-54, Baroda 6-45, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 9-35 p. m. The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 6 a. m., Baroda 8-55, Broach 10-45, Surat 12-55, and arrive at Colaba at 8-30 p. m.

The Down Mixed will leave Colaba at 7-15 a. m., and arrive at Surat 7-50 p. m.; leave Surat at 8-55 a. m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-35 p. m.; leave Ahmedabad at 6-30 a. m., and arrive at Wadhwan at 12-30 Noon. The Up Mixed will leave Wadhwan at 8-15 a.m. and arrrive at Ahmedabad at 2-15 p.m.; leave Ahmedabad at 7-30 a. m. and arrive at Surat 6-30 p. m.; leave Surat at 6-30 a. m. and arrive at Colaba at 7 p. m.

The Branch Trains between Miyagam and Chandode, Anand and Pali, and Veeramgam and Kharaghora, and a few of the Bombay locals will be slightly altered, for particulars of which please see Time Tables which are exhibited at all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st May 1879.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A POLL having been DEMANDED by more than FIVE SHAREHOLDERS at the meeting held this day, the 2nd June 1879, on the following amendment proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Ardeshir Suntook, and seconded by Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady,

That is to say:—

That Messrs. MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS and NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE be APPOINTED LIQUIDATORS at a commission of one per cent. on the assets realised, and that the Liquidators have all the powers mentioned in section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

Notice is hereby given that THURSDAY, the 5th instant, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. at the office of the Company, No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, is appointed as the time and place for taking the said Poll, and Mr Prescot, the Solicitor of the Company, is appointed scrutineer.

The Meeting held this day is ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p. m.

SHAPOORJEE JEWAJEE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Bombay, 2nd June 1879.

NOTICE.

ASSISTANT SURGEON ANDREW MUSKETT BLOMFIELD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the ESTATE of ANDREW MUSKETT BLOMFIELD, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Army but late of Gray's Inn, London deceased, who died at Gray's Inn, London, aforesaid, on the 30th August 1878, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits with the Last Will and Testament annexed were GRANTED on the 3rd May, instant, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ADAIR CRAIGIE and CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, both of Bombay, Esquires, Solicitors, are required, on or before THURSDAY, the 12th day of June 1879 to send to the said Administrators, at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to EMILY MARY BLOMFIELD, Widow and Sole Executrix named in the Will of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having PROPERTY of his in their hands, are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 8th day of May 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a large commodious airy furnished BUNGALOW, situated at Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Deputy Surgeon General W. J. Moore, either for four, six, or ten months.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of he returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

NOTICES.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO.

THIS FAVORITE BRAND can always be had from stock in any size wanted on application to

WALLACE & Co.
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents in Bombay for this Tobacco.

WALLACE & Co. are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. B. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as they are the authorized agents of

Messrs. WM. CAMERON & BRO.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ASHTON AND COMPANY,
HOUSE PAINTERS,
GILDERS,
AND
DECORATIVE ARTISTS,
42, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of STEAM VESSELS are hereby informed that under a recent order of Government, the Notice required under paragraph 3 of the Rules promulgated by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 8th of December, 1871, under the authority of Section 3 of Act II of 1864 (an Act to provide for the periodical survey of Steam Vessels in the Ports, Harbours, Rivers, or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay) is, on and after this date, to be forwarded and the fees thereon to be paid to the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, and are reminded that they are required to give him at least three days' notice in writing when a survey is required.

HENRY MORLAND,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.

Office of the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, 2nd June, 1879.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MONTHLY RATES
FOR
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

TOP FLOOR,
Rs. 100.
THIRD FLOOR,
Rs. 110.
SECOND FLOOR,
Rs. 120.
FIRST FLOOR,
Rs. 150.

These terms include Apartments, Board, Attendance, Ice, Baths and Lights.

No alteration in daily rates.

Esplanade, May 27, 1879.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1879.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 4TH JUNE 1879.

BUSINESS in London reopened yesterday, but in the Produce Markets there is no change to notice. Consols are quoted at 97⅞ ex.-div. and French Rentes at 116, but for Enfaced Rupee Paper no quotations are given.

The chief feature is the advance in Silver. Reuter calls the quotation 52 5-16d., but private messages, we hear, quote 52½d. per oz. With the upward movement in Silver the shares of the Indian Exchange Banks have improved, Chartered and Chartered Mercantile being £1 per share higher.

As regards Cotton the only fresh intelligence up to the time of writing is Reuter's New York message of yesterday, reporting ready Mid. Uplands as having advanced from 13⅛ to 13¼ cents, and August shipment from 13·46 to 13·58 cents per lb. The day's receipts at the U. S. ports are given at 2,000 bales against 2,400 bales last year.

At the weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the official rates of discount and interest.

EXCHANGE has shown increased strength to-day owing to the rise reported in Silver, and an advance of fully ⅛d. per Rupee has been established. Considerable anxiety is evinced as to the rate obtained for Council drafts to-day, and still more as to whether Government will further increase the amount of their weekly drawings. Opinions as to the probable rate of allotment are very various, but the majority seem to incline to 1s. 8 3-16d. to ¼, and if so we may look for a further rise in rates here to-morrow, provided next week's drawings are not materially increased. An increase to 35 lakhs might not stop the advance as the advices from China are undoubtedly strong, but anything over that would probably induce a pause if not a reaction, and it is difficult, therefore, to predict the course of rates. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 8¼ to 3-16d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 8⅜ to 7-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 8⅜ to 7-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 8 7-16d. ,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...2·14 ,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very strong, and it is difficult to give exact quotations, the Market at the moment being all buyers and no sellers. Nominally we call :—Fours, Rs. 92¼; Old Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98 to ¼ ; New Rs. 98.

The SHARE MARKET is still dull, and in most cases where there is a change in values it is in favour of buyers. Bank shares are all unchanged as also are Land Companies, and in Press shares the only movements are an advance of Rs. 5 in Berars and a decline of like extent in Mofussil Co. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are quite out of favour, and we have to note a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Rs. 10 in Hindustan and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 in National, and Rs. 25 in Coorla ; Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 30 higher.

COTTON has been firm and sellers are asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy owing to the New York advices ; but buyers, as a general rule, are holding off, pending advice of the opening news from Liverpool. Unless, however, this is much stronger than can be reasonably expected during a holiday week we ought to see lower rates here, as present currencies discount an advance from Friday's prices of ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. The arrivals here yesterday were large—8,386 bales, making a total of 29,570 bales for the six days. Prices, as near as can be quoted, are :—

Good Ginned Broach	Rs. 257	per candy
Good Omra	,, 249	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 244	,,
G. F. do	,, 240	,,
Good Dhollera	,, 245	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 240	,,
G. F. do	,, 235	,,

FREIGHTS by steamer for Liverpool have improved somewhat owing to the Egbert (s. s.) and the Wistow Hall (s. s.) having been filled up, and it is reported that 25s. has been done this afternoon for relets. By sail, however, there is no improvement, and 16s. 3d. may still be called the current rate. For other ports there is no change.

PIECE GOODS are quiet and a shade easier in price. From the Bazaar clearances now are on a comparatively small scale, and dealers are only buyers from first hands where a concession equal to the rise in Exchange is made. For Local Made Goods the demand is limited and prices are easier, while Yarns are very dull and difficult of sale even at a concession in rate.

COALS are quiet, but in the absence of business prices, to arrive, are nominally unchanged.

P. S.—Since writing, the opening telegram from Liverpool has been received reporting the Market advancing, probable sales 12,000 bales.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	87,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	107

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	3,000	1,100	125 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	175	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	475
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	50
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	210
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	250
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Vitoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p. s.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	800
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p. ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	725
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	9
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	600
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	600
Dhurumsey Spinning	8,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	265
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	..	350
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	825
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	770
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	450
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	640
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	875
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	550
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	100
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,160
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	nominal
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,045
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	925
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p. .	700
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	do.
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	580
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	75
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	500
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	560
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	750
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	490

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·'	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	795
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s	300
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s	215

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,850
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,890
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p.s.	120
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	350
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. s.	265
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	810
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	6 all	62½ p.s.	665 xd
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p. ct	15

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 31st May 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,458	0	0
Merchandise	1,32,984	0	0
Telegraph	565	0	0
Other Receipts	5,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,86,007	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1878.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,954	0	0
Merchandise	1,07,572	0	0
Telegraph	461	0	0
Other Receipts	3,160	0	0
Total Rs.	1,52,147	0	0
Increase Rs.	33,860	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. CULNA, 1,557 tons, Captain G. D. Clarke, sailed yesterday for Penang and Negapatam with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. VINGORLA, 311 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and Mr. Erskine and 35 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, 1,775 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, with the following cargo :—34 cases cochineal, 4 cases boots, 219 packages piece goods, 48 packages provision, 76 bales twist, 67 packages papers, 245 cases wine, 50 cases copper, 50 cases brass, 5,224 plates spelter, 202 bundles iron, 20 drums oil, 72 packages earthenware and glassware, 231 cases candles, 49 cases metal sheets, 8 cases soap, 7 cases umbrellas, 803 casks beer, 117 cases oilmanstores, 190 boxes silver, 10 cases saffron, 1 box gold coins, 5 boxes specie, and 1 box pearls.

THE S. S. FLAMINGO, 1,209 tons, Captain W. Ferguson, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from London, 6th April, brought the following cargo :—1,616 plates spelter, 42 packages piece goods, 300 kegs red lead, 55 cases cologne, 872 casks beer, 57 cases provision, 410 kegs nails, 1,121 bundles iron, 744 packages wine and spirit, 254 cases gin, 15 cases soap, 213 cases matches, 112 cases candles, 124 cases oilmanstores, 4 bales twist, 85 packages glassware, 119 cases whiskey, 84 cases brass, 75 cases copper, 29 packages glass bottles, 10 cases chimney, 20 cases clocks, 450 pigs lead, 300 bundles steel, 38 cases cologne, 50 cases porter, 207 drums oil, 76 packages paint, 14 packages earthenware, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	London, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Lady Lycett (s)	Eratt	Liverpool.
	Vingorla (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	Culna (s)	Clarke	Negapatam.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Malwa, to China.
Steamer Mula, to Malabar Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
1 Rajah of Cochin ...... Mauritius.
2 Hindostan (s) ...... Southampton.
Socotra (s) ...... Rangoon.
Malda (s) ...... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May.
31 D. of Lancaster (s) ...... Calcutta.
Deccan (s) ...... Calcutta.
Jun. 1 Chanda (s) ...... Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P & O Steamer Hindostan, from Southampton :—From Southampton to Madras—Mrs Hodson, Vet Surgeon Anderson. From Venice—Mr and Mrs Monro and Mr Tarrant. From Galle—Mr Sinclair, Mr Longley and Mr and Mrs Kelsall. From Southampton to Calcutta—Capt and Mrs Jenkins, Mas Osmond, Mrs Cooke and infant, Mr and Mrs Callarman, child and infant. From Galle—Mr Beer.

Per s s Socotra, from Rangoon :—From Rangoon—Rev Mr Gandon.

Per s s Malda, from Colombo :—Mr Houghton.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May.
8 Rapido, It G Boat, DeAmezaga, from Zailla.
8 Vittor Pisani, It Frigate, D. of Genova, from Port Said.
9 Beacon, H M G Boat, Woodroff, from Suez.
9 Arab, H M Ship, Dicken, from Muccala.
12 Teazer, H M S, Woodhouse, from Muscat.
14 Dragon, H M G Boat, Hawkins, from Suez.
19 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Bombay.
21 Hindostan, ss, Haselwood, from London.
21 Sumatra, ss, Seaton, from Venice.
21 Diomed, ss, Jackson, from Shanghai.
22 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, from Shanghai.
22 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, from London.
23 Compton, ss, Hogg, from Bombay.
23 Pierremont, ss, Wilson, from Antwerp.
25 Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, from Bussorah.
26 Pegasus, H M Ship, Hood, from Suez.
27 Surat, ss, Breeze, from Bombay.
27 Rapido, It G Boat, De Amezaga, from Zailla.
27 Heligoland Austrn Corvt, Pichler, from Austria.
27 Glenroy, ship, Crokstedt, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.
21 Hindostan, ss, Haselwood, to Calcutta.
21 Sumatra, ss, Seaton, to Bombay.
22 Rapido, It G boat, DeAmezaga, to Zailla.
22 Vittor Pisani, It Frigate, Duke of Genova, to Galle.
22 Diomed, ss, Jackson, to Amsterdam.
22 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, to Marseilles.
22 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, to Calcutta.
23 Compton, ss, Hogg, to Antwerp.
24 Pierremont, ss, Wilson, to Bourbon.
26 Arab, H M ship, Dicken, to England.
26 Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, to Marseilles.
27 Surat, ss, Breeze, to London.
28 Beacon, H M G Boat, Woodroff, to Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H M ship, Woodhouse, from Muscat.
Dragon, H M G boat, Hawkins, from Suez.
Pegasus, H M ship, Hood, from Suez.
Rapido, It G boat, DeAmezaga, from Zailla.
Heligoland, Austrn Corvt, Pichler, from Austria.
Glenroy, ship, Crokstedt, from Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Manzalah s—49 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
City of Poona s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cervin s—65 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Strathleven s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Craigforth s—15 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bernina s—20 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lord Eslington s—40 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lumley Castle s—5 cases soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Callirhoe—24 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima ; 1 cask earthenware, Gangjee Foonja ; 30 cases matches, Abdoola Dawood.
Ellen Bates—50 cases eau de Cologne, John S Elmore and Co.
Eagle—329 cases window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy ; 80 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 145 cases oilmanstores, Abdoolhoosein Essoofally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—9 cases printed books, J Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Narcissus—712½ cwts linseed and 325 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
Whittier—283 cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo ; 160 cwts myrabollams, Noor Mahamed Lutiff ; 89 bales cotton waste, Khanmahamed Nensee.
Egbert s—375 cwts myrabollums, W. & A. Graham & Co ; 792½ cwts linseed cake and 43 cwts gingellyseed cakes, Thos. H. Moore & Co ; 12 bales wool, Jewraz Virally ; 42 bales wool, Motty Jaitha ; 45 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Abercone—50 bales wool, Mooljee Premjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Thessaly s—550 bales cotton, F. Sauquet & Co ; 450 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Vonetia s—18 packages silk, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Indias—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia s—1 bundle shawls, Hajee Atta Woola.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Oriental s—148 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—46 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co ; 145 bales cotton and 50 cases fishmows and sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Johnmahomed ; 29 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 82 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, 106 bales cotton and 241 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee ; 125 bales twist, S N Tulatee ; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 417 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 91 cwts sandalwood, Hajee Mohamed Essae.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·728
Temperature of the Air	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	78·8
Relative humidity of Air	·822
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·1
General Direction of Wind	SSW, SW, SSW, SW, SSW, S, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	376
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during the month	0·20
,, ,, year	5·46

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

De Lausada, Major, 5th Madras N I, on leave, from Sirouncha.

JUNE 4.

Adams, Major, Quarter Master General Dept, from sick leave, from England.
Staveley, Lieut, 1/15th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Parr, Surg Major, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Bennett, Lieut, 29th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 4.

Peacock, Surg, on duty, to Bhavnagar.
Newport, Major, 24th Bombay N I, from leave, to Auranga.
Jopp, Major, Quarter Master General Dept, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 31.)

The services of Mr H H Risley, of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 28th instant.

Major A Farrer, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Inspector General of Police, Registration, and Jails in those Districts, during the absence on furlough of Major C T Lane, or until further orders.

Mr Drysdale, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is granted furlough to Europe for six months.

The services of Lieut Colonel J Browne, on special political duty in Beluchistan, are replaced at the disposal of the P W Department.

Major A L Playfair is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

The following promotions are made :—

Captain Talbot officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Major Law, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Mr St Barbe, CS, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, vice Major Law, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Forest Department :—

Permanent promotions.

Mr Mann, Assam, to be a Deputy Conservator of the 2nd Grade.

Mr Rigby, Punjab, to be a Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade.

Mr Rind, N W Provinces, to be an Assistant Conservator of the 1st Grade.

Mr Ring, Bengal, to be an Assistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade.

Mr Down, Punjab, to be an Assistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade.

Mr Reuther, Punjab, to be a Sub-Assistant Conservator.

Mr Anthony, Central Provinces, to be a Sub-Assistant Conservator.

Officiating promotions.

Mr Elliott, Punjab, to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade.

Mr Fernandez, Central Provinces, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of the 1st Grade.

Mr Smythies, N-W Provinces, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of the 1st Grade.

Mr Litchfield, Survey Branch, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade.

Mr Green, Bengal, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade.

Mr Reuther, Punjab, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade.

Mr Pinder, Forest Ranger of the 1st Grade, to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 30th May 1879.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet. Lieut-Col I F Chapman, Bombay Staff Corps, 27th May.

Captain H R Young, 39th Foot, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, vice Major Travers, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot, whose tour of staff service has expired.

Major Goldie, 6th Dragoon Guards, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain Sorell, R A, to officiate as Commandant, No 5 Garrison Battery vice Captain Cmyth, Officiating Commandant, No. 3, Peshawur Mountain Battery.

In G G O No 307 of 1879, appointing Lieut Baker, 83rd Foot, to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, for "candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps" read Probationer, Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Surgeon Major B Simpson, for 354 days, Surgeon Wall, Residency Surgeon, Nipal, for 243 days.

First Class Apothecary T Evans, Subordinate Medical Department, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for futher active service, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, on a pension of Rupees 100 per mensem, payable in India.

The undermentioned officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £470-10, from the 31st May : Lieut-Col (Brevet-Colonel) Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, K C S I, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Bombay Public Works Department Notification, dated 14th May, the services of Major B. N, Peters, R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Agent Governor General Belochistan, in the P W Department.

In Public Works Department Notification, dated 8th instant, for "Mr E Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade," transferred from the Western System of State Railways to Bombay, read "Mr C J S Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade."

The Government of India is pleased to permit Mr H D Pearsall, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, to retire from the service.

The following Assistant Superintendents Telegraph, 1st Grade, are appointed to officiate as Superintendents, 3rd Grade : Mr C H Reynolds, vice Mr Blisset, on furlough. Mr W F Melhuish, vice Mr Darling, on furlough.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th June 1879.

1 The following promotions are sanctioned in letter H Company from this date, viz :—

No 505, Cr Sergt H C McNee, G Co to be Cr Sergt in H Company on transfer.
No 613, Sergt P Helsburn to be Sergt on transfer from G Company.
No 589, Sergt J A A Turner to be Sergt on transfer from G Company.
No 525, Sergt T Savage to be Sergt on transfer from G Company.
No 612, Corp S G Brebner to be Sergt vice Peaker promoted.
No 900, Vol R Royal to be Lc-Sergt.
No 601, Corpl T W Plimmer to be Corpl on transfer from G Company.
No 614, Lt A J Murray to be Corpl on transfer from G Company.
Nr 722, Lc-Corpl G D Davidson to be Corpl on transfer from G Company.
No 899, Vol C W Cudley to be Corpl.
No 618, Vol J Mawhood to be Lce-Corpl.
No 647, Vol G H Curry to be Lce-Corpl.
No 724, Vol C M Hall to be Lce-Corpl.
No 898, Vol A Williamson to be Lce-Corpl.
No 930, Bugler Tooleman is transferred from G to H Company.
No 895, Bugler T Gardiner is transferred from G to H Company.

By Order F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant,
B. V. R.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ....4th, 6h. 26·9 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
June. Th. 5	......	5 24	6 33	Noon. 11 42 a	5 14 m 6 1 a
Fri. 6	2nd Summer Ember Day	5 24	6 33	0 43 a ...	6 2 m 6 48 a
Sat. 7	3rd Summer Ember Day	5 24	6 34	0 33 m 1 28 a	6 5 m 7 37 a
Sun. 8	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 34	1 26 m 2 12 a	7 38 m 8 27 a
Mon. 9	......	5 24	6 34	2 18 m 2 56 a	8 24 m 9 19 a
Tues. 10	English Mail expected.	5 23	6 34	3 14 m 3 41 a	9 10 m 10 13 a
Wed. 11	St. Barnabas.	5 23	6 35	4 9 m 4 28 a	10 1 m 11 7 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PUNNETT—May 10th, at 44, Belsize Square, London, N. W. Julia Mary, the beloved wife of T. F. Punnett, aged 40 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRIS—May 29th, at Cuddalore, the wife of Major C. J. B. Harris, Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

PIERCE—May 29th, at Cuddalore, the wife of Mr. S. Pierce, Jailor, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LOWE—May 30th, at Bangalore, suddenly of heart disease, Mary Ann, the dearly beloved wife of Alexander Lowe, Esq., late of Madras, aged 74 years, 1 month, and 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1879.

A SHORT time since we drew attention to the unsatisfactory conditions under which trade is at present carried on between this Presidency and Afghanistan, and pointed out how necessary it was that in the new treaty to be concluded with the Amir, commercial considerations should not be forgotten. Through Shikarpur and Kandahar lies the ancient caravan route between Hindustan and the West, along which passed the commerce that enriched in those days Babylon and the cities of Mesopotamia. Without going so far as to say that this trade can be restored, we think there is but little doubt that, with safe roads and with an absence of transit duties, even the present no insignificant commerce with Western Afghanistan might be very greatly increased. From that country itself we now obtain wool, fruit, raw silk, madder and horses, but the supply of these is entirely limited by the demand that exists for Indian and European commodities. The trader at present only takes sufficient of the former with him to Hindustan to pay for as much of the latter as he can sell on his return. This trade, however, is greatly restricted at present by the exorbitant transit duties that, as we have said, are exacted *en route*—as well as from the unsafe character of the roads traversed. At every town from the Indus to the Oxus the passing caravans are mulcted more or less in exorbitant duties, while at Kandahar, Farrah, Herat, and Balkh the customs on entry and exit amount together at each place to nearly ten per cent on the value. So that, in the case of Afghanistan alone, we may hope for a greatly increased trade if the conditions to it are only rendered a little more favourable. Afghanistan is essentially a wool-producing country, and is capable of maintaining, and does really maintain, almost unlimited numbers of sheep. There is great hope, therefore, that in this one article alone, a little encouragement will result in larger exports,—and larger exports, as we have remarked, means also larger imports, or an increased consumption of British and Indian manufactures. It is not Afghanistan alone, however, that is concerned in the question, but the countries beyond as well, which at present are practically shut out altogether from trade with India. This matter, it will therefore at once be seen, is one of very great importance. The local Chamber of Commerce are accordingly acting most wisely, and deserve the thanks of the entire commercial community in having decided to represent the matter to Government. Major Sandeman has done much at Quetta to render the roads safe at least between the Indus and the Bolan, but even in the latter defile duties are exacted on behalf of the Khan of Khelat and of the Baluch Chief who preserves order in the Pass that ought now surely to be abolished; while as regards Kandahar and the other places mentioned above, it is positively necessary—if trade with the countries of Central Asia is to have free scope—that no transit charges whatsoever shall be exacted. These are the matters upon which the Chamber is about to memoralize Government, who doubtless will give their closest attention to the views of the Bombay mercantile community.

ELSEWHERE will be found one or two extracts from the leading columns of the London daily papers dealing with the questions which are shortly to come before the Special Committee appointed to examine into the present condition of the Reserves of the British Army and the system of short service now in vogue. It may be recollected that on the occasion of receiving the news by telegram from our London correspondent, as to the Commission assembling, we pointed out that probably the very unsatisfactory conditions under which the British Forces lately dispatched to the Cape were made up, had called forth the investigations now about to be instituted. This view, it will be seen, was correct. The fact is, that not one of the corps included in Lord Chelmsford's army can be called a regiment in the sense of the term as generally understood when applied to British troops. For, when the necessity for hastily dispatching the required reinforcements arose, the only troops that were available within the United Kingdom at all were a lot of raw, half disciplined, bands of boys—the trained and matured men of the army having in most parts gone to join the Reserves. Not only so, but the regiments themselves did not muster more than two or three hundred men, so that volunteers had forthwith to be summoned from all the other corps in the country in order that those detailed for active service might be filled up to a war footing. The Duke of Cambridge, we saw the other day, claimed great credit as due to the administration of the army for the rapidity under which it had got some six or seven thousand men afloat. And certainly, when we bear in mind the difficulties that lay in the way, the work was surely done in a marvellously short period. But what shall be said about the system that does not provide already for a contingency of this sort, and that consequently renders such excessive exertions necessary? Indeed, we can only think with uneasiness of the long strings of young half-trained recruits that were dispatched day after day to be put in line together for the first time only when they had before them in overwhelming numbers an enemy that, although savage, has showed himself to be possessed of soldierly qualities and fighting powers that have never been excelled in the past or present history of the world. Out of the seldom more than four hundred in most cases present with the colours of each corps ordered to prepare for service, barely three hundred were fit to leave the country at all. So, about four hundred more in almost every instance had to be obtained as volunteers from other regiments. It says well for the spirit that animates the men of the British Army—young though they be—that the required number was made up—even in the course of a few days—without difficulty. The whole force was apparently animated by the desire to join the troops already at the war, and the innate love of fighting which, notwithstanding all our civilisation still forms part of almost every Englishman's character, came to the rescue of the authorities and helped them in their difficulty. Notwithstanding that the war could not be called a glorious one and did not call forth any very great emotions of patriotism,—for the enemy was after all only an ignorant savage gallantly and bravely defending his own country from invasion,—soldiers came forward at the rate of thousands per day.

But what must have been the condition of the regiments so made up of seven or eight hundred youths, really brought together for the first time on board the transport that conveyed them to the seat of war,—not knowing each other, and necessarily wanting that feeling of mutual confidence and dependence on each other that more than anything else—more even than barrack yard drill and pipe clay—renders regular troops so formidable in the field. We say that a great risk was run, and that therefore, it is perhaps as well that the regiments have been—and are likely to be—on shore together for some time longer before they are sent to meet Cetewayo's disciplined and death-despising warriors. It is perhaps as well that the young soldiers now at Natal are, by the existing delay, allowed a respite that will enable them to learn to know each other better and to acquire that solidity and steadiness which in the day of trial is so indispensable. But besides the fact that the regiments which actually did proceed on foreign service were sent out of the country in an unsatisfactory and even in a dangerous condition, the corps in garrison in England were also—by being depleted of even the few half seasoned men they did possess—reduced to a condition of utter inefficiency. The whole garrison of the United Kingdom was, in short, thrown out of gear, and as a drilled and organized force the British army practically ceased to exist. Of course, it is not possible to preserve *esprit de corps* under such conditions as these. Men are transferred and exchanged from one regiment to another until they lose all interest in any particular corps. For instance, a well known crack national regiment, now in the Bombay Presidency, just as it was about to sail for India had to part with two or three hundred of its best men to fill the ranks of another Scotch corps proceeding to the Cape. These, of course, were replaced from all and sundry quarters, and what was before a real Highland regiment has now consequently become merely one of mixed nationalities. The great advantage claimed for the localization scheme was that it would add a county or a district pride to the regimental *esprit de corps* that formerly was deemed sufficient. But we now see that on a real emergency arising the troops are all mixed up and all such advantages are lost altogether.

We learned by telegram the other day that the Committee is to be composed of Lord Napier, Sir Henry Norman, and General Macdougall as members, with General Airey as President. It is, we think, somewhat unfortunate that the two who may be supposed to more especially represent India, should happen—however able they may be—to be at variance with most of the members of the service of this country in regard to the question of the organization best suited at least to the native portion of the force. We trust, however, that in the interests of the army as a whole the two Generals referred to will throw aside all prejudice and will not ignore the almost unanimous opinion of nearly all who have closely studied this part of the question. For the condition of the army in India is sure also now to come up for consideration on this occasion. The British and Indian portions of the forces of this Empire are so connected with each other that measures affecting one must affect both. We can hardly, we fear, hope for thorough reforms. Probably a tinkering measure will be proposed as the result of the investigation, or perhaps some plan that in the long run will cost more money and be less efficient, than if a complete and radical change in the existing faulty organisation was carried through. The Committee will probably be content to recommend that hereafter a certain number of regiments—up to, say, 10,000 men—shall always be maintained in England on a war footing, so that on an emergency arising similar to that of the Natal war, there will always be a sufficient number of troops ready prepared to take the field at short notice. As to a European or a serious war, calling forth the whole energies of the Kingdom, of course the Reserves would be mobilized so that no change in that respect will be thought necessary. This, we say, is almost certain to be the outcome of the deliberations of the Committee. Sooner or later, however, we think that all must see that we shall be forced to return to the principle of a local European army for India. Take away the necessity from the British army at home of providing the annual Indian reliefs, and a scientific organization will be practicable that will be in full accordance with the principles and with the particular requirements of these modern days. And as regards India the change will not only be beneficial—will not only enable her to set her military house properly in order—but will relieve her finances from a strain that at present grievously hampers the prosperity of the whole country. This is a subject which at this juncture should command very great general attention and discussion. None other involves imperial interests of greater moment, and if half the ink and half the breath that is now wasted into laments over the insignificant £200,000 of abolished cotton duties, were devoted instead to considering how the military requirements of the Empire might be more cheaply obtained, a road might be discovered whereby a saving would be effected that would be measured in many millions of money. Government should surely be forced by the united expression of public opinion to the duty of facing this question without delay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 16TH MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Malwa, Commander P. S. Tomlin, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 16th May. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Douglas Straight; Mrs and Miss A Smith; Mrs Haig; Mrs Sharpin and infant; Miss E Bird; Mrs Maclaren and infant; Mrs Tudball, infant and child; Mr and Mrs A Drakeford; Mr F J Ross; Mr S M and Mrs Vincent; Major F Adam.

FROM VENICE.

Mr R H Vincent; Mr Neville; Mr and Mrs Shannon.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Pigott; Mr Webster; Mr J F Fleet; Mr A B Steward; Mr W H Propert; Mr Filgate; Hon Justice Green; Mr R A Krohn; Mr Abbott; Major Smyth; Mr A Keyser.

FROM ADEN.

Col Count Dal Verno; Mr Louis Pinto.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 16.

THE principal political event of the week has been the long talked-of discussion on the question of the prerogative of the Crown, raised by Mr. Dillwyn, *apropos* of Mr. Archibald Forbes' story of Lord Lytton's telegram to the Queen, which ended on Tuesday in something very like a *fiasco*. The motion in its original form was considered by the Liberal leaders, and by a large number of their followers, to contain an implied censure on the Queen ; and to this they did not feel at all inclined to commit themselves, it being obviously their policy to make the Ministry, and not the Sovereign, responsible for any acts to which they took exception. Even so "robust" a Radical as Mr. Fawcett objected to Mr. Dillwyn's resolution, and gave notice of an amendment, which asked the House, while protesting its anxiety to protect the privileges of Parliament against any encroachment on the part of the Crown, to declare "that there is no evidence to show that in the Indian and foreign policy of the country, the Sovereign has acted without the advice of her Ministers, who are directly responsible to Parliament." This amendment, it was reported, the front benches on both sides of the House were prepared to accept ; but Mr. Edward Jenkins also tried his hand at an amendment, and this found so much favour in the eyes of Mr. Dillwyn, that he obtained the consent of the Speaker to embody the substance of it in his own resolution, which was accordingly, at the eleventh hour, altered so as to read as follows :—"That to prevent the growing abuse by Her Majesty's Ministers of the prerogative and influence of the Crown, and the consequent augmentation of the power of the Government, enabling them under cover of the supposed personal interposition of the Sovereign to withdraw from the cognisance and control of this House, matters relating to policy and expenditure properly within the scope of its powers and privileges, it is necessary that the mode and limits of the action of the prerogative should be more strictly observed." This amended resolution, however, pleased the official Liberals no better than the other ; and they combined with the Government to attempt, if possible, as Lord Robert Montagu afterwards put it, to "squelch the debate." To Mr. Dillwyn's speech no one listened ; but to his seconder, Mr. Courtney, who treated the House to what Mr. Gladstone described as "an interesting historical disquisition," the House was more attentive, the learned professor having improved somewhat in his style since his first appearance in the House. He charged the Ministry with making an undue use of the name and prerogative of the Sovereign, with initiating new lines of policy by individual Ministers in comparative ignorance of each other, and substituting the authority of an individual Minister for that of the whole Cabinet. He also dwelt upon the levity of Ministers when called upon to answer questions respecting the communications between Her Majesty and Lord Lytton and the Queen's letter to Lady Frere ; and he caused considerable amusement by threatening Lord Barrington with the consequences of a breach of the constitution for taking notes, which, it is understood, he sends to the Queen, and quoted a passage from Sir Erskine May's Constitutional History to show that it had been held a breach of constitutional principles to make the Sovereign acquainted with what was said in Parliament by individual members. When Mr. Courtney sat down there was an animated "scene" between the Speaker and Lord Robert Montagu, who had an amendment on the paper. Lord Robert and Mr. Gladstone rose together, and the Speaker called upon the latter. Lord Robert Montagu stood upon his rights, and was supported by the Liberals below the gangway, who called loudly for "Montagu," while the Conservatives vociferously shouted "Gladstone." Lord Robert was with some difficulty put down, and Mr. Gladstone, in a brief speech, offered an uncompromising opposition to Mr. Dillwyn's resolution. The charges brought in it against the Ministry had, he contended, been already discussed over and over again, and decided by the House, and he declined to be any party to reviving them or to enter upon the discussion of a vote of censure at twelve hours' notice. Lord Robert Montagu followed with a speech of two hours' length, which was interrupted by three attempts to count out the House, and he punished the Speaker for his conduct towards him earlier in the evening by keeping him without his dinner till ten o'clock. The noble lord was audibly implored by some hon. members to "let the speaker go for his chop," but he was deaf to all such appeals, and finally concluded by moving an amendment declaring that, according to the constitution, it was "the right and duty of the Sovereign, with the advice of the Council and only by that advice, or by the advice of Parliament, to negotiate and enter into treaties, and to declare war or conclude peace." Among the subsequent speakers was the irrepressible Mr. Jenkins, who was very angry with Mr. Gladstone, and said that "the dangerous and unhappy influence of the Crown" seemed to affect not only Ministers, but those who expected some day to be in power ; and Mr. Fawcett, who said he should not now press his amendment, as it had become irrelevant, but he ridiculed the idea that the British people were not perfectly capable of resisting the encroachments of Monarch or Ministers. Sir Stafford Northcote spoke briefly, and said the Government would meet the motion with a direct negative. In the course of his speech he referred to the much talked of Indian telegram, and to the charge brought against Lord Lytton by Mr. Forbes, whom Sir Stafford spoke of as "an admirable writer, whose descriptions we all read with interest and pleasure," but expressed a doubt whether he was "an equally great constitutional authority." Sir Stafford said he had seen the telegram in question. It was sent by the Viceroy on November 26, a few days after the Afghan war began, and briefly described the advance of the various columns. There was not in it one word upon the causes of the war, nor any mention of political matters. In reply, the Queen simply expressed her gratification at the conduct and success of the troops, and that telegram was not sent without being communicated to and approved by Her Majesty's Ministers. Sir Stafford Northcote concluded by eulogising the conduct of the Queen as a constitutional Sovereign, and this eulogy was endorsed by Lord Hartington, who was the next speaker, and who said he should vote against the resolution. He expressed regret, however, that the letter to Lady Frere had not been explained, to which Mr. Cross replied that he had been authorised by the Queen to state that the letter was one of sympathy couched in the most general terms, and that there was nothing in it to lead Sir Bartle Frere to suppose "that Her Majesty wished to recommend any line of policy to be taken." Sir Robert Peel then moved the adjournment of the debate, and he was seconded, amidst cheers and laughter from the Conservatives, by Mr. O'Connor Power. The proposal was negatived by a large majority, but another Irish member immediately made a similar motion, and Sir Robert Peel took occasion to make a speech in which he dwelt upon the importance of the issue raised by Mr. Dillwyn, and expressed his surprise at the "shabby flabby speech" made by Mr. Gladstone. The motion for adjournment was again negatived, and renewed for the third time, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave way, and the debate was adjourned till Tuesday, but whether anything more will be heard of it is more than doubtful. The Ministerialists are naturally in high glee at the want of cohesion in the Liberal ranks which the affair has disclosed ; while the extreme Radicals are very sore at what they call the "political cowardice" of their official leaders.

Last night the Government made way, in a very marked manner, for the O'Conor Don to bring in his bill for the establishment of a University in Ireland something on the model of the London University, the funds to be provided by a contribution of £1,500,000 from the Irish Church surplus. Colleges affiliated with other Universities are to be excluded from this new "St. Patrick's University," and although there is to be no payment by the University for religious teaching, it is pretty well understood that its management is intended to be practically in Roman Catholic hands. It is not very clear at present how far this Bill has been accepted by the Romish hierarchy, or what position the Government will take towards it. The general attitude on all sides last night was one of non-committal. Both the Government and the Opposition would like to secure the Irish vote, but it yet remains to be seen whether the Roman Catholic bishops will moderate the claims they have always made on this subject, so far as to make it possible for the leaders on either side of the House to accept them.

To-night there is to be a set debate in the House of Lords on the foreign policy of the Government, on the initiative of the Duke of Argyll. Last night Lord Beaconsfield warned the Duke that at present the lips of the Government are sealed as regards Afghanistan, and his Grace promised not to introduce that question into the debate, which will probably be the last formal debate on European foreign affairs this session, the Liberal leaders having, it is understood, resolved now to leave the question of the Government foreign policy alone until the time comes for the verdict of the nation to be taken upon it. In the Commons, indeed, there will be very little time for such debates. Public business is woefully behind ; the Whitsuntide holidays will take ten or twelve days out of what remains of the session ; and there are one or two ponderous Government bills which as yet have made very little progress. Morning sittings have already begun, and it is anticipated that the "massacre of the innocents" this year will be a very severe one. The difficulty of the adjournment over the Derby Day, which has of late years been strongly opposed, is this year to be got over by adjourning for the Whitsuntide holidays on the day before the race.

The Government, it appears, really intend this year to fulfil their promise of bringing in the Indian Budget at an earlier period of the session than usual. The discussion is fixed for next Thursday, and an important and perhaps prolonged debate is expected. The manner of making the financial statement is also to be changed. It is to be made by the Under Secretary in committee on the question of the Indian Loan—a course which the Speaker, on being appealed to by Mr. Fawcett the other night, admitted to be unusual, but not out of order. Mr. Fawcett—who has a notice on the paper relating to the state of the finances of India, affirming that "measures should be taken without delay to reduce the expenditure,"—complains that the course proposed by the Government will take away from the House an important privilege, and he threatens to oppose the motion that the Speaker leave the chair. In committee Sir George Campbell proposes to move that the loan be reduced from £10,000,000 to £2,000,000, and if the Government succeed in carrying out the mode of procedure they propose, I presume, according to the rules of the House, this will be the only amendment that can be formally moved. Sir George Campbell has another notice of motion on the paper, though it is not very clear on what occasion it is to be brought forward, but it seems intended to be moved at some stage of the Indian Loan Bill. He proposes to move "that it is not desirable to evade and postpone the difficulties caused by the change in the relative value of gold and silver, and the consequent loss on remittances from India, by borrowing more money in this country and so adding to these very difficulties, while the burden imposed on India is disguised and a delusive improvement in current finance obtained by treating the pound as equivalent to ten rupees." These financial discussions will not be the only debates on Indian questions we shall have before long. A number of questions which have lately been put to the Government respecting the relations of the Secretary for India to his Council, and of the Viceroy to his Council, have resulted in Sir Wm. Harcourt giving notice of his intention, on an early day, to "call attention to the manner in which the design of Parliament in providing a Council both in India and in England, composed of men of experience in India affairs, as advisers and checks upon the Executive, particularly in matters of finance, has been evaded and defeated by the action of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State." One of the chief points of attack will probably be the action of the Viceroy in reducing the Customs duty upon cotton manufactures, in opposition to the opinion of the majority of his Council. On Tuesday, Sir Wm. Harcourt put a long question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the object of which was to suggest that the communications on this subject which had passed between the Indian Secretary and the Viceroy had been carried on in a manner which constituted a breach of the 24th section of the India Act of 1858, which provides that communications sent by the Secretary of State to India which have not been submitted to the Council, "shall be placed in the Council-room for the perusal of all members of the Council during seven days before the sending thereof," or, if of urgent importance, the reasons for urgency "shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and notice thereof given to every member of the Council." Lord Cranbrook, however, according to Sir Stafford Northcote, holds that the telegrams he sent to the Viceroy on the subject in question were "of the nature of a private letter, and in no way commit the Council to approval of what was done" ; and he hints that he has only followed the practice adopted by former Indian Secretaries, including the Duke of Argyll. Sir William Harcourt will be able greatly to strengthen his case, if he chooses, by making use of the strongly worded protests of Mr. Whitley Stokes, Mr. A. Rivers Thompson, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, and Sir Andrew Clarke on the Indian cotton duties question, which have been issued this week in a Parliamentary paper ; but whether Sir William will avail himself of these materials is another question. The dissenting members of Council one and all declare that the Viceroy's policy on the question has been adopted in the interests of the Conservative party at home, with a view to retain the Lancashire vote ; and that this is the case is matter of common report. Lord Beaconsfield was plainly told by the leaders of the party in Lancashire that there was great danger of losing seats in that county at a general election if nothing was done in the matter of the cotton duties, and hence the orders sent out to Lord Lytton for a reduction of the duties. But, then, some of the Liberal leaders had also been holding out promises to the Lancashire millowners, and it is not easy to see how they can now venture to blame the Ministry for doing that which they had virtually pledged to do themselves in the event of their returning to power. Moreover, there are the Lancashire Liberals to be taken into account, and these are as interested in the remission of the duties as the Conservatives, for cotton knows no politics. Mr. Fawcett, Sir George Campbell, and a few other independent members, may be able to urge the arguments put forth by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and his colleagues ; but the front bench Liberals will probably find it expedient not to disregard the warning implied in the old proverb about people who live in glass-houses.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS AND THE BOMBAY MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Your Calcutta Correspondent has, I think, exaggerated the importance of the Meeting held in Bombay last week to protest against what is most inaccurately described in the resolution adopted by the meeting as "the recent repeal of the cotton import duties." I need hardly remind you, Sir, that the Indian Government has not yet repealed the cotton import duties, but only proposes to do so, in accordance with the decision of the House of Commons, as the financial situation of the country improves. Nothing more has been effected this year than a readjustment of the tariff on lines laid down by the Indian Chambers of Commerce, and more particularly by the Bombay Chamber, in consultation with a special Commission appointed by the Government of India. This readjustment was found to be necessary in order to give effect to the intention of the Government in abolishing last year the import duties on those coarser yarns and goods of English manufacture which are exposed to the competition of the Indian mills. The Customs regulation laid down last year that certain yarns and goods mentioned in the tariff should alone be exempted from duty did not go far enough, as there are many makes of English cloth which were not mentioned in the tariff because protection to native Industry had driven them out of the Indian market, but which merchants naturally wished to reintroduce when protection was said to be abolished. The object, therefore, of this year's amendment of the tariff was to fix the line of exemption less capriciously, and to insure the admission free of duty of all cotton goods of less than a certain fineness of quality. European opinion in Bombay was practically unanimous in supporting this reasonable extension of the commercial policy of last year, and, as regards the total repeal of the import duties, which the Indian Government, in bringing forward its Budget, declared that it had determined to effect hereafter, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce rejected by a very large majority a motion affirming the expediency of repealing the export duty on rice before further meddling with the revenue derived from the cotton import duties. The Bombay millowners at that time—towards the end of March—wished to hold a meeting to condemn the policy of the Government, but they could get no European support, and the project fell through. They took courage again, however, on seeing how pertinaciously some English politicians contended in the House of Commons that the abolition of the cotton duties would add one more to the long list of those terrible grievances with which English rule has afflicted India—including the construction of an admirable system of public works and the strengthening of the Indian frontier against foreign aggression—and a day or two before I left Bombay, just a month ago, a native millowner said to me, laughingly, "Ah! we mean to have our meeting yet." They have now succeeded in doing this under the leadership of Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, who is himself one of the principal millowners of Bombay. I do not say that their protest should carry no weight, but it should be clearly understood that they are not disinterested persons, that they denounce the selfishness of Lancashire millowners with at least equal selfishness, and that they have no claim whatever to be regarded as speaking in the name of the people of India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. MACLEAN.

London, May 13.

THE TREATY WITH THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, 30th May 1879.

HIS HIGHNESS Muhammad Yakub Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, having proceeded in person to Gandamak to confer with the British Authorities for the cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan, and having there signed a Treaty of Peace with the British Government, the Treaty, as ratified this day by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, is hereby published for general information, together with the telegrams subjoined :—

TREATY between the British Government and His Highness Muhammad Yakub Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, concluded at Gandamak on the 26th May 1879, by His Highness the Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan on his own part, and on the part of the British Government by Major P. L. N. Cavagnari, C.S.I., Political Officer on Special Duty, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the Right Honourable Edward Robert Lytton, Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebworth, and a Baronet, Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of the Order of the Indian Empire, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The following Articles of a Treaty for the restoration of peace and amicable relation have been agreed upon between the British Government and His Highness Muhammad Yakub Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies :—

ARTICLE 1.

From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government on the one part, and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, and his successors, on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, engages, on the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, to publish a full and complete amnesty, absolving all his subjects from any responsibility for intercourse with the British Forces during the war, and to guarantee and protect all persons of whatever degree from any punishment or molestation on that account.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, agrees to conduct his relations with Foreign States in accordance with the advice and wishes of the British Government. His Highness the Amir will enter into no engagements with Foreign States, and will not take up arms against any Foreign State, except with the concurrence of the British Government. On these conditions, the British Government will support the Amir against any foreign aggression with money, arms, or troops, to be employed in whatsoever manner the British Government may judge best for this purpose. Should British troops at any time enter Afghanistan for the purpose of repelling foreign aggression, they will return to their stations in British territory as soon as the object for which they entered has been accomplished.

ARTICLE 4.

With a view to the maintenance of the direct and intimate relations now established between the British Government and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and for the better protection of the frontiers of His Highness' dominions, it is agreed that a British Representative shall reside at Kabul, with a suitable escort, in a place of residence appropriate to his rank and dignity. It is also agreed that the British Government shall have the right to depute British Agents with suitable escorts to the Afghan frontiers, whensoever this may be considered necessary by the British Government in the interests of both States on the occurrence of any important external fact. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan may on his part depute an Agent to reside at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and at such other places in British India as may be similarly agreed upon.

ARTICLE 5.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, guarantees the personal safety and honourable treatment of British Agents within his jurisdiction ; and the British Government on its part undertakes that its Agents shall never in any way interfere with the internal administration of His Highness' dominions.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, undertakes, on behalf of himself and his successors, to offer no impediment to British subjects peacefully trading within his dominions, so long as they do so with the permission of the British Government, and in accordance with such arrangements as may be mutually agreed upon from time to time between the two Governments.

ARTICLE 7.

In order that the passage of trade between the territories of the British Government and of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan may be open and uninterrupted, His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan agrees to use his best endeavours to ensure the protection of traders and to facilitate the transit of goods along the well-known customary roads of Afghanistan. These roads shall be improved and maintained in such manner as the two Governments may decide to be most expedient for the general convenience of traffic, and under such financial arrangements as may be mutually determined upon between them. The arrangements made for the maintenance and security of the aforesaid roads, for the settlement of the duties to be levied upon merchandize carried over these roads, and for the general protection and development of trade with, and through, the dominions of His Highness, will be stated in a separate Commercial Treaty, to be concluded within one year, due regard being given to the state of the country.

ARTICLE 8.

With a view to facilitate communications between the allied Governments, and to aid and develope intercourse and commercial relations between the two countries, it is hereby agreed that a line of telegraph from Kurram to Kabul shall be constructed by, and at the cost of, the British Government : and the Amir of Afghanistan hereby undertakes to provide for the proper protection of this telegraph line.

ARTICLE 9.

In consideration of the renewal of a friendly alliance between the two States, which has been attested and secured by the foregoing Articles, the British Government restores to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, the towns of Khandahar and Jellalabad, with all the territory now in possession of the British armies, excepting the districts of Kurram, Pishin, and Sibi. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, agrees on his part that the districts of Kurram and Pishin and Sibi, according to the limits defined in the schedule annexed,* shall remain under the protection and administrative control of the British Government : that is to say, the aforesaid districts shall be treated as assigned districts, and shall not be considered as permanently severed from the limits of the Afghan kingdom. The revenues of these districts, after deducting the charges of civil administration, shall be paid to His Highness the Amir.

The British Government will retain in its own hands the control of the Khyber and Michni Passes, which lie between the Peshawar and Jellalabad Districts, and of all relations with the independent tribes of the territory directly connected with these Passes.

ARTICLE 10.

For the further support of His Highness the Amir, in the recovery and maintenance of his legitimate authority, and in consideration of the efficient fulfilment in their entirety of the engagements stipulated by the foregoing Articles, the British Government agrees to pay to His Highness the Amir, and to his successors, an annual subsidy of six lakhs of Rupees.

Done at Gandamak this 26th day of May 1879, corresponding with the 4th day of the month of Jamadi-us-sani, 1296, A. H.

AMIR MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN.
N. CAVAGNARI, Major,
Political Officer on Special Duty.
LYTTON.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, at Simla, on Friday, this 30th day of May, 1879.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

* NOTE—Omitted for the present.

TELEGRAMS BETWEEN THE AMIR AND THE VICEROY.

Telegram, dated 26th May 1879.

From Muhammad Yakub Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, to Viceroy of India, Simla.

Now that the Treaty of Peace has been concluded, it only remains for me to express to Your Excellency as the Representative of Her Imperial Majesty, my sincere hope that the friendly relations now established between the two States may day by day increase.

Telegram, dated 27th May 1879.

From Viceroy of India, Simla, to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan.

I have received with sincere pleasure the news of the conclusion of peace between our two Governments, and Your Highness' friendly telegram. I feel confident that the Treaty now signed will conduce to the mutual advantage of the two States, and to the consolidation of Your Highness' authority ; and I shall always earnestly co-operate towards the fulfilment of the good wishes expressed by Your Highness, which I cordially reciprocate.

THE INDIAN MARINE.

THE following Bill to "provide for the observance of discipline in Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service," has been introduced into the House of Commons :—

WHEREAS a Marine Establishment called Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service is employed under the direction of the Governor General of India in Council for the transport of troops, the guarding of convict settlements, the suppression of piracy, the survey of coasts and harbours, the visiting of lighthouses, the relief of distressed or wrecked vessels, and other local objects :

And whereas it is expedient to provide means for enforcing discipline in the said Marine Establishment :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Indian Marine Service Act, 1879.

2. Subject to the provisions contained in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, sections 21, 22, and 24, the Governor General of India in Council shall have power at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations to make laws ;—

(a.) For securing the observance of an exact discipline in the said establishment called Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service and

(b.) For bringing to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual form of law will allow all officers, engineers, soldiers, marines, seamen, and all others, whether subjects of Her Majesty, or foreigners belonging to the said service, who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert the said service, or commit any other offence which in its nature would be cognizable by courts-martial under any law for the time being in force in British India, or which offence may be against good discipline in naval service in the same manner as the said Governor in Council now has power to make any laws and regulations.

3. All laws made as aforesaid shall, until the Governor General makes known that he has received a notification of the disallowance thereof by Her Majesty, or until such laws respectively are repealed, be of the same force and effect, whether within or without Her Majesty's Indian territories, as any Act of Parliament would be, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice in the same manner as any public Act of Parliament would and ought to be taken notice of.

4. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorise the said Governor General in Council, without the previous sanction of the said Secretary of State in Council to make any law whereby power is given to any court other than the High Courts established under the 24th and 25th of Victoria, chapter 104, to sentence to the punishment of death any of Her Majesty's natural-born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE PRICE OF SILVER AND RATE OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON, JUNE 4, 6-25 P.M.

Silver is to-day quoted at 52⅝ per oz. with a firm market. Germany as yet has not attempted to dispose of any of her stock. The Council drafts minimum has been fixed at 1s. 8 3-16d.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

THE TREATY WITH YAKUB KHAN.

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has telegraphed to the Viceroy her personal congratulations on the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. The Maharaja of Jeypore has also offered his sincere congratulations, which the Viceroy has cordially acknowledged.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HURRY NAIK'S CASE.

POONA, JUNE 4.

Hurry Naik's case was heard this morning, when the Court was crowded. The prisoner admits having committed several dacoities, but denies having been concerned in the Girvi dacoity and murder. The evidence for the prosecution closed to-day, and the defence will be entered upon to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have declared a dividend of three shillings and four pence, payable on the 20th June.

Consols yesterday closed at 97⅞ (ex dividend.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sirdhana, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

SUEZ, JUNE 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Cathay, with the outward English Mails of the 23rd utlimo, left for Bombay at 6 a.m. to-day.

The same Company's steamer Mirzapore left for Galle and Calcutta at 9 a.m.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The London and Liverpool Cotton Markets are closed owing to holidays.

3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞ ex-div.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	116
Bar Silver	52 5-16
Oriental Bank shares	£20
Chartered do.	£20
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai	£34

Arrival—Salisbury.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JUNE 4, 6-30 A. M.

Mail steamer Gwalior from China and Siam from Australia arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 4.

CANNANORE, 4-55 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind W.

CARWAR, 5-25 p. m.—Weather wet ; wind W. 5 ; thermometer 77 ; barometer 29·900. Fall of rain 1 inch 52 cents.

MANGALORE, 1.—Weather rainy ; wind N. W. S. W. Fall of rain 42 cents.

Do. 2.—Weather rainy ; wind N. W. S. W. Fall of rain 30 cents.

Do. 3.—Weather rainy ; wind S. E. S. W. Fall of rain 30 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-5 p. m.—Weather fine ; wind S. W. ; thermometer 95 ; barometer 29-86.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy ; wind S. W. light ; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 62 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	5 38	4 34	4 6
3 Tuesday	0 8	......	......
4 Wednesday	......	0 0	0 0
Total	5 46	4 34	4 6

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Edmund Van Eetvelde as Consul General for Belgium in British India.

THE *Pioneer* says :—Some contemporaries have been running a good way in advance of the facts in stating that the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department is to be abolished. We have already explained that the committee at Simla engaged in working out proposals of economical reform have got their eye on the Department, but it is not abolition they are thinking of—merely amalgamation with the Home Department. And it is very doubtful as yet whether even this will be found practicable.

THE result of the late examinations for Gilchrist Scholarships, as reported by the Secretary of State by last Mail, show that the first of these scholarships for the present year has been obtained by Joseph Adie, and the second by Parvotinath Datta, both of Calcutta. Mr. Mulligan, of Bombay, approached so nearly to Datta that the examiners had some difficulty in deciding between them. Mr. D. N. Mitra (Calcutta), Mr. M. P. Dadabhai (Bombay), and Mr. C. E. Sunder (Calcutta), all obtained marks which would have qualified them for the scholarships.

THE Consul General for the Hawaiian Islands (North Pacific) having heard of the successful treatment in India of leprosy with Gurjun oil under Dr. Dougall's method, has applied to the Home Government for a supply of the oil. In the Hawaiian Islands leprosy was introduced by the Chinese labourers who cultivate the sugar and rice plantations, and the present method of dealing with the disease is by segregating all persons who show indications of it in a leper establishment. It is well known, however, that the treatment of leprosy with Gurjun oil has had a long and careful trial in India, with the result that, while it has led in many cases to amelioration of the symptoms, it fails to produce any cure. Dr. Dougall, of the Andaman Islands who brought the treatment to notice, has himself admitted that the hopeful prospects which it held out have not been realised. These facts, however, have not altogether convinced the Hawaiian Consul, who thinks that the climate of the islands is so salubrious that the remedy might produce effects there which it failed to exhibit in the less favourable climate of India and the Andamans. He has consequently determined, on obtaining a supply of the oil from India, to give a fair trial to it in the Hawaiian Leper Asylum, and promises to report the result of the experiment.

THE Army Sanitary Commission have reviewed the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Assam for 1877, and their review has been forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Government of India. The Commission state that in no previous report of the kind has there been so distinct and practical an account given of Assam, its topography, climate, and special disease causes as in that supplied in his report by Dr. De Renzy. In reviewing this report the Commission state the leading facts of the history it contains, and the practical measures which these facts appear to lead up to. On the subject of diseases, Dr. De Renzy remarks that cholera would seem to be endemic in Assam, for the country is never entirely free from it ; and as regards small-pox he records the important fact that the cooly labourers employed in tea gardens were entirely exempt from it, an immunity which Dr. De Renzy attributes "to the care with which vaccination is carried out among them ;" and he further says, that in many cases the proof has been so convincing that even the dull apathetic Assamese intellect has yielded to its force, and the people have voluntarily brought their children to be vaccinated." Dr. De Renzy ascribes the large mortality which annually occurs in Assam in jails, tea gardens, and throughout the general population from dysentery, diarrhœa and cholera, to bad water, damp floors, and general uncleanliness. The result of his examination of the water-supply is that practically the hurtful impurities present in it are placed there by the people themselves. One result which has presented itself in Assam is the prevalence of intestinal worms. The water supply is obtained chiefly from tanks, which Dr. De Renzy describes as "the curse of Assam." A striking fact is mentioned on this point from the 1876 Report of the Insane Asylums in Bengal, the inmates of one of which were scourged by dysentery, diarrhœa, and intestinal worms. Everything in the way of remedy was tried without avail, until an accidental discovery led to the conviction that the cause of the mischief was that the patients used water for drinking into which not only the ova of intestinal worms, but other filth had access. Means were taken, by suitable pipes and water taps, to render the occurrence impossible in future, and the result was the disappearance of all three diseases, parasites, dysentery, and diarrhœa. On the whole it would appear that hitherto sanitary work has made little progress in Assam, and Dr. De Renzy in his report lays down important principles which should guide improvements in the present state of the country and its population, and which the Secretary of State requests may be brought to the special notice of the local authorities.

THE Army Sanitary Commission have written a memorandum on the health returns of British troops in Bombay for 1877. The most important cause of admission to hospital during the year was "fever" from which 36·27 per cent. of the admissions proceeded. "Enteric" fever yielded 3·5 per 1,000 admissions to strength, and 1·5 per 1,000 deaths, there being no deaths from "simple continued" fever, or febricula. The most important fever in relation to its effects on army mortality in India is hence enteric fever, from which in 1877 there were 35 admissions and 15 deaths in the Bombay Army, against 51 admissions and 17 deaths in the preceding year. Curiously enough the general fever death-rate in both years was precisely the same—namely, 1·9 per 1,000 strength. The enteric fever death-rate, 1·6 per 1,000 in 1876, becomes 1·5 per 1,000 in 1877 by statistical transfer of the difference to "ague" and "remittent fever." This point is worthy of note in connection with discussions at present taking place regarding the subject in India. The stations which suffered most from enteric fever were Kurrachee and Belgaum, and although every effort was made to discover the source of the disease, all enquiry proved fruitless. The most unhealthy of all Bombay stations in 1877, so far as admissions were concerned, was Bombay itself, which had 2,568 admissions per 1,000 strength, so that if sickness had been equally distributed, every man would have been two or three times in hospital during the year. Baroda and Indore followed next in order, and Poona and Kirkee show high admission rates, the former 1,439 and the latter 1,358 per 1,000. Hyderabad had an admission rate of 1,600 per 1,000. Aden had one of the lowest admission rates, 838 per 1,000, with 9·89 per 1,000 deaths, and it appears that some causes which act on the sanitary condition of troops in India appear to be absent at Aden. The latest experience shows anew that the underlying condition of unhealthiness at Bombay stations is local malaria, and also that up to the present time little or nothing has been done to trace the pest to its source, except in the case of the barracks at Colaba, where there is an unhealthy mangrove swamp, which is believed to be almost the sole cause of the large number of fever and ague cases amongst the troops occupying the barracks. These barracks have now been condemned, and the Commander-in-Chief has recommended the construction of new barracks and the proposal has been referred to the Public Works Department. The Bombay Government have also recognised the necessity of supplying new barracks for Baroda, where nearly half the strength of the troops was in hospital during the year from malarial fevers, the barracks being described as "old and dilapidated, floors broken, walls soft and damaged ; no glass for windows, only wooden shutters which do not fit and keep the rooms quite dark ; general details of the construction of the buildings far more conducive to sickness than to health."

A VERY important recommendation is made on the subject of clothing by Deputy Surgeon General Franklyn—namely, that the use of flannel shirts by all troops should be made compulsory. "This," say the Army Sanitary Commission, "is an old subject and has been often dealt with, but the recommendation still requires to be made, apparently. There is no doubt that the cost of inefficiency occasioned by absence of so simple a means of protecting health vastly outweighs any possible outlay required to supply flannel for the troops."

ON the question of drunkenness in the Bombay army, the Commission express satisfaction with the 13th para. of the Government Resolution, which states that "in February 1877 the Government of India asked for an expression of the opinion of Government and of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief on the question of the abolition of the supply of spirits to the British troops serving in India, and the substitution of an optional extra allowance of malt liquor for the dram of rum now allowed. The Surgeon General, five commanding officers of British regiments, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, and the Government were unanimously in favour of the proposed measure, and the Government of India was so informed. The subject is doubtless under consideration." The Commission are of opinion that if practical effect is given to these views, one of the greatest of reforms will have been initiated in the personal hygiene of British troops serving in India, and the authorities may confidently anticipate better health as a result. They further remark that the good work which has been begun in the direction of abolishing the spirit ration in the Bombay Army should be concluded, for it is certain that much life would be saved, and much loss from inefficiency prevented, by putting an end to spirit drinking throughout military stations.

ON the 21st April last an Italian vessel of war, the Rapido, was at Zailah on the African Coast near the entrance of the Red Sea, with the Italian Consul at Aden on board. There were certain Italians established in the Custom House awaiting the arrival of a caravan from Shoa, when they intended to proceed to King Meneleck's capital, at that place they hoped to rejoin some compatriots who were members of a previous expedition and were about to proceed at once for the great Lakes. The object of the present expedition was understood by the English officers who fell in with the party to be geographical exploration and survey of the interior, as well as to come to an amicable understanding with the King of Shoa. The Pasha of Zailah intimated that he would not permit the Italians to establish a permanent footing in Zailah.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. C. T. Meili, as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. Kapp.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the word "Busaco" being added to the regimental badge of the 60th Regiment (King's Royal Rifle Corps), in recognition of the services rendered by the 5th Battalion of the Regiment, which formed part of the 3rd Division of the force engaged at the battle of Busaco.

THE Amir Yakub Khan was gratified on the 30th May by witnessing some practice of the I-C. Royal Horse Artillery, the 40pr. Mountain Battery, and Gatling guns. The practice was excellent, particularly that of the 40pr. The Amir appeared to be much interested and pleased.

CHOLERA still seems to be very severe in Rawul Pindi. No less than 104 cases, with a percentage of more than 50 per cent fatal, are reported, on the 29th ultimo, among the native population. The Lahore and Sirsa districts are the only others in the Punjab where cholera is to be found to any extent.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—The appointment of an officer to officiate as Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, in room of Colonel Colley, has not yet been notified. But popular opinion leans to the idea that Colonel Baker may act in that capacity, in which event it is thought not unlikely that he may be succeeded as Military Secretary by Captain Loch, who was last year on the Viceroy's Staff.

WE understand that the new contract of the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of the Australian mails will commence next January. The service will be fortnightly, running with the China and Straits mails, and the time from Galle to Melbourne 19 days, including a stop of 12 hours at King George's Sound and 12 hours at Glenelg (Adelaide). This is equal to a speed of nearly 11½ knots. The total contract time from London to Melbourne is 39 days. The steamers at present running between Galle and Melbourne—the Assam, Siam, and Tanjore will be supplemented by two other first class boats possessing the requisite speed and large passenger accommodation.

THE following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated the 27th February, is published for general information :—"I have to inform you that I have decided to permit those officers of the Indian Medical Service who went through a course of instruction at the Army Medical School at Chatham previous to their appointment in 1861, to count as service for full pay pension the period from 1st October, 1860, to 6th March, 1861, during which they were at the School."

WHEN the news of the treaty of peace between the British Government and His Highness the Amir of Kabul was conveyed by Government to the Patiala Darbar, the youthful Maharajah held on the 27th May an official Darbar in commemoration of the event, and in the evening the town of Patiala was illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks.

AN up-country paper says :—The wisdom of General Strachey's narrow gauge link system to feed the trunk railway system seems to be illustrated by a powerful example of its weakness. The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway authorities complain against the Rajputana State Railway. The Oudh could supply the Rajputana line with 2,000 tons of traffic per day, but the Rajputana line has written to say it can only accommodate 300 tons. The consequence is the Oudh line suffers from the Rajputana deficiency. Given two Strachey's to operate, the country might be comfortably ruined in less than a quarter of a century. But it strikes us they are being found out.

A LONDON correspondent of the *Englishman* gives the following particulars of a farewell dinner to Mr. Douglas Straight, the new Chief Justice of the N. W. P., who arrived in Bombay by yesterday's Mail steamer :—"Since the time when his appointment was made public, his popularity has been shown by the number of presents he has had made him, and the dinners he has been asked to. His house at South Kensington, noted for its cheery gatherings, was one at which people from very wide apart sets met to enjoy themselves, and therefore invitations flowed from all directions. The last to take place and therefore the one which has the best hold on one's memory, was that given at the Imperial Hotel, Holborn viaduct, by fifteen members of the Beefsteak club. A dinner on a larger scale had been given to Mr. Straight the night before, Sunday being the only night on which the actors who desired to be present could attend. The one I allude to included Mrs. Douglas Straight, and finding she would honour them with her presence, the movers in the matter desired that Mr. Straight would himself ask fifteen ladies to meet her. No doubt the task was a difficult one, but in the end it was well executed, and literature, the drama, and fashion all appeared under different masks of beauty. Of the gentlemen present Mr. Herbert, of Muckross, was there to ably fill the chair, and Mr. Montague Williams to propose the health of Mrs. Douglas Straight in a speech which gave rise to a suspicion whether the rumour is true that this popular barrister also desires to wreath his brow with Indian laurels. Capt. Fred Burnaby, the hero of Khiva, returned thanks for the ladies, and though he modestly sheltered his eloquence under the plea that his profession demanded that he should uphold the sex by arms, rather than by words, he said all there was to say very creditably,—no small merit when you hear that the gallant soldier responded to the speech of the evening, a speech made by a lady, who, after a pause which almost of necessity occurred when Mr. Straight sat down, leaving the ring of his farewell to pass like an April cloud across the gaiety, broke the spell by unexpectedly rising. 'Ladies and gentlemen,' she said—of course I don't aspire to give her exact words, because despair would seize me, recollecting her voice, her grace, and the fair lips that uttered them "I think we all seem waiting, expecting something to be said, but whether discretion, modesty, or shyness has seized the gentlemen, they seem dumb and unable to collect themselves sufficiently to give the health of the ladies. In its stead I therefore rise to propose the health of the gentlemen, and to express to our host and hostess the wishes and regret we all feel for them.' When the clamour produced by this most charming outburst had subsided, the speaker gave a few drops of honey to Mr. Straight, paid a tribute, to which all present gave cordial assent, to the qualities and graces which distinguish his beautiful wife, and sat down, having done more to establish women's rights than all the movements which Miss Becker and her strong-minded followers have urged in its favour."

ALTHOUGH the Chinese Government will have nothing to do with railways, it appears that they have not the same objection to telegraphs, for we learn from the Shanghai papers that the Viceroy of Chihli, Li-Hung-Chang, has sanctioned the construction of the first telegraphic line in China for the transmission of public messages. The line is to be between Taku and Tientsin, and will be forty miles long. It is now in course of construction under the direction of Mr. J. Betts, Director of the Imperial Torpedo College, Tientsin. Railways will doubtless follow in course of time.

THE *Pioneer* states that orders have been issued for the immediate return to their States of all the contingents of the Punjab Native States, which are now massed at Thull, with the exception of the Bahawulpur troops, who are still serving in the Dera Ghazi Khan District. The route, as at present decided, is designed to avoid the Kohat main line, and the troops will proceed *viâ* Bannu, Kala Bagh, and so to Jhelum, whence they will probably take train. One or two days' interval will be arranged between the date of the marching of each contingent, so as to avoid difficulty in the way of accommodation at encamping grounds, and supply of provisions. It is understood that most of the officers now on duty with the contingents will remain with them until they reach their respective States. The very highest commendation has been conferred upon the discipline, efficiency, and good spirit of the contingents, both by General Watson, commanding, and Major General Godby, in command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

THE Allahabad paper says :—The Guide Corps will at once return to their head-quarters at Hoti Mardan, in the Peshawur District. The force with General Roberts being far more fortunately situated than Sir Sam Browne's, and enjoying a delicious climate, with greater facilities too for obtaining supplies than the Northern Division, will probably be only slightly diminished in strength during the present hot season. The European troops will, we understand, all remain on the Peiwar range until the close of the hot weather. The Kandahar Column, similarly, is unable to move until the autumn, when, under the terms of the Treaty, Kandahar will be made over to a representative of the Amir.

THE *Indian Daily News* :—There seems to be at last some sort of *rapprochement* between the Government of India and the Burmese cabinet. It will be remembered that, up to the present time, the Government of India has not acknowledged the appoinment of the new agent to the King of Burma at Calcutta. On his arrival from Rangoon, the new agent communicated with the Foreign Department ; but before his appointment could be recognised, those events took place at Mandalay which led to a coolness between King Thee-Baw and the Viceroy, and the agent of the former consequently remained unnoticed. It is, however, important to remark that simultaneously with the cessation of the Afghan difficulty and the signature of a treaty of peace, the attention of Lord Lytton has been directed to Burma. The agent of the king received last week an intimation to proceed to Simla and explain the purport of his appointment. We have reason to believe that he left town on Saturday evening, and that he took with him various presents he had brought from Mandalay for the acceptance of the Viceroy. These consist of the usual elephants' tusk and silk *putsoes*. The movement is significant of a determination on the part of the Government to put an end, if possible, to the difficulty with Mandalay. No doubt the agent has been summoned to Mandalay to hear Lord Lytton's views, and communicate them to his master, quite as much as to notify his own appointment as the king's agent.

THE Prince of Wales has notified to his Cornish tenantry his intention to remit 20 per cent. of their rents for three years from Michaelmas last, on account of the present depression.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL proposes to move on an early day, "That it is not desirable to evade and postpone the difficulties caused by the change in the relative value of gold and silver, and the consequent loss on remittances from India, by borrowing more money in this country, and so adding to these very difficulties, while the burden imposed on India is disguised and a delusive improvement in current finance obtained by treating the pound as equivalent to ten rupees."

THE *British Medical Journal* says :—"Professor Cohn, of Breslau, has been lately making experiments with the electric light on the eyes of a number of persons, for the purpose of testing its influence on visual perception and the sensation of colour. He has found that letters, spots, and colours are perceived at a much greater distance through the medium of electric light than by day or gaslight. The sensation of yellow was increased sixtyfold compared to daylight, of red sixfold, and of green and blue about two fold. Eyes that could only with difficulty perceive and distinguish colours by daylight or gaslight were much aided by electric light, and the visual perception was also much strengthened. Professor Cohn concludes from this fact that electric light would prove exceedingly useful in places where it is desirable that signals should be seen at a great distance. The engine used was Gramme's electro-magnetic apparatus, which rotates 600 times in a minute."

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting) :—

March	Herminen	Kuhner
Overture	Preciosa	Weber
Selection	Nabucodonosor	Verdi
Waltz	The Guards	D. Godfrey
Lancers	Trial by Jury	C D'Albert
Galop	The Harum Scarum	J Cassidy

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE LATE VICTORIA GARDENS FETE.—The recent entertainment at the Victoria Gardens in behalf of the families of the British soldiers killed in the Afghan and Zulu campaigns resulted unfortunately, on account of the weather, in a heavy loss to the promoter, Mr. Anderson. The blance sheet shows a net deficiency of Rs. 1,199-12. The receipts were only Rs. 383-8.

THE PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay by the death of Mr. Cowasjee Maneckjee Limjee, two candidates—Messrs. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina and Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer Dadysett—have announced their intention of coming forward for the vacant seat. The former gentleman, however, has retired at the request of some of his friends to make room for Mr. H. A. Dadysett.

THEFT.—A noted character, named Mahomed Hoosein, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to six months' rigorous imprisonment on being convicted of stealing a certificate and two annas in cash from the person of Dadoomeah Ahmed, whilst passing on the public road.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Two Portuguese compounders in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Co., named Antone DeAbreo and DeConceicao, were yesterday charged before Mr. Webb with attempting to commit theft of a tin of mutton broth, valued at 10 annas, the property of Messrs. Treacher and Company. The case was postponed for hearing until to-morrow (Friday), the prisoners each being held to bail in a sum of Rs. 500 and two sureties of Rs. 250 each.

ASSAULTS.—Syad Salim Syad Ebrahim was yesterday fined Rs. 100 by Mr. C. P. Cooper on being adjudged guilty of voluntarily causing hurt by means of a stick to one Oomer Naksb. He was further bound over to keep the peace in a sum of Rs. 500 towards the complainant for a term of one year, and also to find one surety for a similar amount. Two other Mahomedans, named Sulliman Oosman and Rajub Mobideen, were yesterday fined Rs. 50 each by the same Magistrate for an assault. They were further bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 each to keep the peace.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT POONA.—His Excellency Lieutenant-General H. J. Warre, C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who was at Mahableshvar, returned to Poona on Monday night.

A POONA paper says :—"The Head of the Bombay Detective Force, Khan Bhadoor Akbar Ali, has come to Poona for the special purpose of detecting those concerned in the recent fires."

THE DHOND AND AHMEDNAGAR RAILWAY.—We hear that every effort is being made to repair this portion of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway as speedily as possible. It will be a great disappointment if this route to Ahmednagar is not speedily restored.—*Deccan Herald.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—It is rumoured that a soldier of H. M's 78th Highlanders at Khandala suddenly appeared on the platform of the station with his rifle loaded the other day, with the intention of shooting the station master, who, somehow, managed to escape to the barracks and gave an alarm. The sergeant appeared, when the soldier ran into the jungles, followed by the sergeant and others. The soldier fired, but the bullet knocked off the sergeant's helmet only, and he had the presence of mind, before the man had time to reload, to capture the would-be murderer. The soldier is said to be insane.—*Id.*

THE S. S. WISTOW HALL.

THE following is a list of the passengers sailing to-day in the s.s. Wistow Hall for Liverpool :—

C. W. Carnegy, Lieut. A. Smith, Dr. G. F. H. Brown, Mrs. C. P. Newport, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop and family, and a gentleman.

THE ALLEGED CHARGE UNDER THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the charge was again called on for hearing, preferred against Ruttonsey Damjee, of the firm of Ruttonsey Poonsey and Co., cotton merchants, &c., under section 14 of the Cotton Frauds Act. The charge was for fraudulently and dishonestly mixing different varieties of cotton in one and the same bale, the whole number consisting of 40 bales, which had been pressed on the 20th May last at the Colaba Company's Press, and had been offered to Mr. Charles Douglas, of the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., as good fair Nagar cotton, and on which forty bales of cotton the stamp "mixed," which had been affixed, had been erased.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of Government for the prosecution, and Mr. Starling, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the defence.

The evidence of Messrs. Samuel James Harrison, H. E. Winckler, of the Cotton Frauds Department, and Mr. C. Douglas, also Mr. Inspector Page, of the Bombay Police, was taken when the case was closed for the prosecution.

Mr. Starling then contended that there was no fraudulent intent on the part of his client, and called evidence to that effect for the defence. At the close of that evidence his Worship held that there was a fraudulent intent on the part of the accused in having the mark "mixed," which was affixed on the bales, erased or rubbed off from the bales. The defendant was found guilty, and the Magistrate ordered the confiscation and sale of the forty bales.

THE SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AT the fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company held yesterday, the Hon. Morarjee Goculdass in the chair, the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously :—Proposed by the Hon. Morarjee Goculdass and seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, "That the directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1878 be adopted." Proposed by Mr. Hurkissondass Narrotomdass, and seconded by Mr. Cooverjee Lilladhur, "That Mr. C. Tyabjee, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a director." Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Pestonjee, seconded by Mr. Purbhooram Jeewunram, "That Mr. Soonderjee Premjee, who was appointed director by the board, be confirmed." Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, seconded by Mr. Ramjee Moolchund, "That Messrs. Gungadass Kishoredass and Ghellabhoy Hurridass be appointed auditors of the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 125 each for the whole year." Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, seconded by Mr. Cooverjee Lilladhur, "That a vote of thanks be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and to the agents and directors for their very satisfactory management of the mills."

THE ASSAULT ON AND RESISTING THE RAILWAY POLICE AT BYCULLA.

THE above case was resumed yesterday at the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. W. Webb, in which nineteen workmen, of the G. I. P. Railway Company, were charged with rescuing two prisoners from the legal custody of the Railway Police on the 30th ultimo, and further with assaulting and resisting Mr. Martin Burns, the chief constable of that Company's police, as well as several policemen.

Mr. Payne (of Messrs Jefferson and Payne) appeared for all the defendants.

The evidence of Mr. E. Coole, the station master of the Byculla railway station, and Mr. E. Lindsay, a fitter in the employ of the Company, was taken for the prosecution. They said that they witnessed the scuffle which took place on that date, but could not identify any of the prisoners as having taken an active part in the assault. The evidence of a jemadar and a havildar who were on duty at the time was then taken, who described the manner in which the disturbance originated ; they also pointed out certain of the prisoners who had taken an active part in it, and who assaulted Mr. Burns and other policemen besides themselves. At the close of this evidence the case was adjourned for further hearing to Wednesday next, the 11th instant.

AT the Madras Police Court, on Monday, Pte. Joseph Dennis, 43rd Regt., was sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment for stealing three gold rings belonging to W. Van Ingben, while they were travelling together in a railway carriage on the Madras line. The jewellery was taken out of the prosecutor's portmanteau while he was asleep.

A PLEASANT FRONTIER STATION.—A few years more, and Shalifzan—the new military station on the Kurrum line—will become as pretty and pleasant a spot as any British garrison between Montreal and Hongkong. Each officer's bungalow at Shalifzan is to have a compound of a hundred yards square attached to it. The future occupants of the place will find it stocked with orchards and vineyards, not to speak of the less ornamental, but still useful, cabbage gardens. Space is to be allotted for polo, a cricket ground, a race course, club-house, market and lawn tennis courts.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CHOLERA ON BOARD SHIP.—The ship Ornate, which arrived in the Roads at 7 p. m. on the evening of Sunday last, exhibited a yellow flag indicating that she had sickness on board. This sign was answered yesterday morning by the Marine Apothecary, Mr. Stuart, who went on board the Ornate to inspect her, and ascertained that her Captain, Chief Mate and two of her sailors had been attacked with cholera while the ship lay at Lutchmapore. All recovered, except one of the sailors, who fell a victim to the epidemic. Since putting out from Lutchmapore the Captain reports that there have been no further signs of the presence of the epidemic in his ship.—*Madras Athenæum.*

OUR old friend, the Sea Serpent, has made his appearance again, this time on the shores of the Land of the Rising Sun. Captain W. S. Davison, master of the s. s. Kiusbin Maru, and John McKechnic, his chief officer, have forwarded the following statement to the *Hiogo News*, and the editor vouches for them as being men "above suspicion" :—Saturday, 5th April, at 11-15 a. m., Cape Satano, distant about 9 miles, the chief officer and myself observed a whale jump clear out of the sea, about a quarter of a mile away. Shortly after it leaped out again, when I saw there was something attached to it. Got glasses, and on the next leap distinctly saw something holding on to the belly of the whale. The latter gave one more spring clear of the water, and myself and chief mate then observed what appeared to be a large creature of the snake species rear itself about thirty feet out of the water. It appeared to be about the thickness of a junk's mast, and after standing for about ten seconds in an erect position, it descended into the water, the upper end going first.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM SATURDAY MAY 10 TO FRIDAY THE 16TH INCLUSIVE.)

IN the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Carnarvon inquired what steps had been taken under the Chefoo Convention with respect to the importation of opium and to other subjects. Lord Salisbury said that, owing to structural defects in the Convention, the British Government had hitherto been unable to ratify it. On Monday the second reading of the Racecourses (Metropolis) Bill, to prohibit "gate meetings" within 10 miles of London, was proposed by Lord Enfield, which was opposed by the Duke of Richmond, but upon a division, the second reading was carried by 84 to 57. On Tuesday Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question from Lord Stanhope, said he did not understand there was any intention on the part of the Sultan to renounce or indefinitely postpone the occupation of the Balkan positions, and even were he so disposed, the other parties to the Treaty of Berlin must be consulted. Last night a Bill proposed by the Bishop of Carlisle for Cathedral Statute reform was withdrawn, the Premier undertaking that a Royal Commission should inquire into the subject.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Bennerhassett moved a resolution in favour of abolishing the right of distraint for rent of agricultural holdings, Mr. C. Read, while objecting to complete abolition suggested that the right be limited to the extent of one year's rent, with other modifications of the existing law. After considerable debate, the resolution was rejected by 202 to 92. On Monday the evening was devoted to the discussion in Committee of Supply of various items in the Civil Service Estimates. On Tuesday Mr. Dillwyn moved his amended resolution respecting the Royal prerogative. He disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the conduct of the Sovereign, but imputed to the leading member of the Cabinet an undue influence over political affairs. Mr. Courtney seconded the motion. Mr. Gladstone condemned the resolution, and remarked that the abuse of the prerogative, of which he had in several cases complained, had been supported by considerable majorities of that House, to which the censure, if any, should be directed. Lord R. Montagu moved an amendment defining the prerogative of the Crown. After other speakers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained that the resolution was understood to be directed against the Queen, and Lord Hartington, taking a similar view, announced his intention of voting against the motion. At the instance of Sir R. Peel, a division upon a question of adjournment was taken, but was negatived by 347 to 46 ; but, after a second division, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to the debate being adjourned for a week. On Wednesday the Bill for extending the Ulster tenant-right to the whole of Ireland was discussed, and the second reading was negatived by 263 to 91. Last night, after a variety of questions had been asked and answered, Mr. Holms referred at length to what he deemed to be the defects of the Army Discipline Bill ; but, after considerable debate, his motion for reporting progress was withdrawn, and the Bill went into Committee.

The remains of Mr. Isaac Butt were removed on Saturday from Dublin to Stranorlar, county Donegal, where they were interred in the graveyard of the parish church of which his father was formerly the rector. In accordance with the desire of the deceased, the funeral was private, but large assemblages collected in Dublin and at the graveyard. A subscription has been commenced in Ireland for the benefit of Mr. Butt's family.

A conference between representatives of the Durham coalowners and the miners resulted in the appointment of arbitrators to decide upon the disputed reduction of wages, and yesterday a conclusion was arrived at, which will probably lead to an immediate resumption of work.

The strike of the miners in West Cumberland has terminated in the men returning to work at the reduced wages.

The inquiry into the charge of murder against Katherine Webster was continued on Friday before the Richmond magistrates, and the evidence for the prosecution was concluded. A formal sitting was held this day, (May 16) and the prisoner committed.

The demand for money has been somewhat better during the week, and rates are fractionally firmer. In the various departments of the stock Exchange prices in the earlier part of the week continued gradually to improve, and, with few exceptions, the highest prices touched were maintained.

OBITUARY.—J. H. B. Ironside, Ben. C.S. ; Major Gen. E. L. Dennys, Ben. Ret. ; Capt. T. Cole, late Ben. N.I. ; E. B. Farnham, late M.P. ; the Hon. G. F. Herbert ; Lady W. C. Medlycott ; R. A. Ogilvie, C.B. ; the Hon. Maria Otway-Cave ; Lady Walsingham ; the Earl of Westmeath.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received from Cape Town up to the 29th of April. There had been no further fighting, but Lord Chelmsford had proceeded to Utrecht, to carry out the future plan of campaign. Magneza, a brother of Cetywayo, had surrendered, and the death of Umbelini, whose camp was attacked by Colonel Wood, was confirmed. Sir B. Frere had had another conference with the Boers' representatives at Pretoria, in which he insisted upon the Queen's sovereignty, with an assurance of equal freedom with other colonies. The Boer camp broke up, and a better feeling is believed to exist.

Pope Leo XIII. held a secret Consistory at the Vatican on Monday, when 10 Cardinals were created, including Dr. John H. Newman. Upon receiving the official announcement of his elevation, Cardinal Newman delivered an address, in which he deplored the conflict between authority and free thought, and declared the guidance of religion directed by the Church could alone, and would, he was convinced, preserve human society.

The Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, daughter of the Imperial Princess of Germany and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, gave birth to a daughter on Monday.

The Bill for depriving the clergy of all control of superior education in France is causing dissension, not only in the country, but likewise among the Ministry ; and a difference has also arisen in the Cabinet upon another question, which has led to a belief that M. Waddington will immediately retire from the Premiership, if not entirely from office.

The withdrawal of the Russian troops from Eastern Roumelia has begun, but the St. Petersburg papers intimate that a portion of the Russian force must remain for some time longer to preserve order. The interchange of personal correspondence between the Czar and the Sultan is regarded as indicating a friendly understanding between the two Governments.

It seems probable that the question of the new Greco-Turkish frontier will be shortly settled peacefully. The Ambassadors at Constantinople are about to assemble to consider the subject, and the Porte is endeavouring to allay the Albanian agitation by a promise of self-government.

The Reichstag at Berlin has, by a preliminary vote, indicated the probability, if not certainty, that Prince Bismarck's Protectionist policy will receive the support of majority.

The negotiations are still being carried on between the British and French Governments and the Khedive, but no satisfactory result has yet been achieved. The pressure upon the population for payment of taxes has become greater, and the payment of official salaries has been suspended.

The President of the United States having vetoed the Bill prohibiting military interference at elections, attempts have been made in the House to override the veto, but the requisite two-thirds majority could not be obtained. Another attempt is being made by the Democrats to carry out their object, but its success is doubtful.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 16.—It is stated that the Government will next Saturday demand from the Chamber authorization to prosecute the Bonapartist deputy Paul de Cassagnac for certain articles attacking the Government recently published in his newspaper *Le Pays.*

EGYPT.

CAIRO, May 16.—The definitive decision of the British Government in the Egyptian question is expected to be received here next week.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 15.—The Marquis of Lorne, in his speech proroguing the Dominion Parliament to-day, expressed a hope that the new tariff would, by increasing the revenue of the colony, restore the equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure, promote the development of the industries of the country, and relieve the existing depression in trade.

HALIFAX, May 15.—Sir Patrick Macdougall, the commander-in-chief of the forces in Canada, sails to-day for England, having been summoned home for special service.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—A resolution has been introduced in the Senate requesting the President to open negotiations with France for a treaty of commercial reciprocity.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF AIX.

PARIS, May 16.—The Council of State, confirming the view taken by the Minister of the Interior, decided yesterday that the Archbishop of Aix had committed an illegality by attacking in a pastoral address M. Jules Ferry's Educational Bill.

THE FIRES IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—The fire at Irbit on the 13th instant destroyed forty-four wooden houses in that town. On the 14th instant another fire broke out, by which three wooden houses were burned down. The authorities are increasing the precautionary measures against incendiarism, to which the fires are strongly believed to be due. Great watchfulness is also exercised by the inhabitants.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—NEW STYLE.—"To throw dust in one's eyes" is usually said, in a metaphorical sense, of a suitor who tries to hoodwink a Judge, or of a Khansama or bearer who endeavours to blind his master or mistress to the fact of some overcharge in his accounts. But the Lahore *badmashes* have discovered a more profitable application of this expression. Thus it appears that one of the latest devices adopted by the class we refer to is, for a party of three or four to stand on the side of a public road after sunset with bags of dust, and as some innocent pedestrian goes by, or some traveller hurries past in a carriage on his way to the Railway Station, they hurl the contents of their bags upon him, and then in the confusion that necessarily ensues they snatch away anything they can lay their hands on and decamp. This game was attempted to be played the other night on a gentleman who was driving to the Railway Station to catch the 11-5 p. m. down train. But unfortunately, although the carriage was immediately filled with a cloud of dust, he was *not* "blinded," and his servant who was seated outside with the coachman was only partially so. The assailants seeing that their aim had not been a successful one, immediately took to their heels and secured a safe retreat in the city gardens. It is needless to say that the police were nowhere to be seen, for one never expects to find a member of that body where he is really wanted. But we have been asked to mention the above circumstance so as to put other people on their guard, and thus, if possible, save them from a disagreeable practical application of having dust thrown in their eyes by a *modus operandi* to which they have been hitherto unaccustomed.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

PARLIAMENT, MAY 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE Duke of Argyll, at a quarter-past five, rose to call the attention of their Lordships to the results of the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government in Europe and in Asia. His grace said that he should move for a copy of the correspondence between her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte and the Government on the prospects of administrative reform in Europe and Asia being carried out. When he placed his notice on the paper he did it in the confident expectation that he should be able to congratulate the Government and also their lordships on the execution of the 22nd Article of the Berlin Treaty. (Left speaking.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT put the question of which he had given notice, as to whether a departure from a capital term of the Treaty of Berlin has not taken place in the non-evacuation by the Russian army of Bulgaria by the 3rd inst., and whether such departure has had the concurrence of her Majesty's Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer : The question of the hon. and learned gentleman is somewhat long, and I fear if I were to enter into the discussion which it seems to invite me to my answer would be very long indeed for it would be difficult for me to give a categorical answer without going into a much fuller discussion of much that has taken place than would be convenient to the House, or agreeable to any one else. I endeavoured as far as I could on reading the question to ascertain what was the point which the hon. and learned gentleman particularly desired to ascertain ; and in the still more extended form of the question which stood on the table yesterday, I thought I had discovered the point, because, by referring to a suggestion that the Russian army would not evacuate Bulgaria until the 3rd of August, I suppose he wished to ascertain whether the Government had made any statement to the effect that the Russian army were not bound to evacuate the province until the 3rd of August. Her Majesty's Government have made no statement of the kind. But as the question now stands that part has been left out ; and the only answer I can give is this—that the Berlin Treaty provided that the evacuation should take place nine months after the signing of the treaty. The nine months have elapsed, and the evacuation is proceeding.

LLOYDS' PATRIOTIC FUND.

Sir Henry Havelock asked the Vice-President of the Council whether his attention had been drawn to a statement, which had appeared in several newspapers, that a sum of £51,000 was during the Peninsular war, given by Lloyds' Patriotic Fund to be appropriated for the benefit of the familes of deceased soldiers and sailors ; that the accumulations of this fund now amount to £430,000, which is said to be under the administration of the Charity Commissioners ; whether the facts are in any way as above represented ; and, if so, whether this fund can be made available for the relief of the families of those soldiers lately killed in South Africa and in Afghanistan.

Lord G. Hamilton said he had ascertained from the Charity Commissioners that this fund amounted to £74,600, which was invested in the Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities, and administered in accordance with the provisions of a scheme settled in 1875. The dividends were applicable in the discretion of the trustees to the payment of annuities and other pecuniary assistance to soldiers, seamen, and marines, officers or men, their widows, orphans, or dependent relatives, having special reference to those who had suffered losses in action. He would inquire whether any portion of this fund could be applied in the manner suggested by the hon, and gallant gentleman.

THE ARMY DISCIPLINE BILL.

The House went into Committee upon the Army Discipline and Regulation Bill.

A long discussion occurred on Clause 40, arising out of a complaint by Sir A. Gordon and others, that recently an officer had been cashiered without having been tried by a court-martial. Objection was made to such a power being vested in the Secretary of State for War almost as an irresponsible authority. Mr. Hopwood moved to amend the clause by providing that any officer or soldier charged with an offence prejudicial to military discipline should be punishable "on conviction by court-martial and not otherwise." Sir W. Harcourt and Colonel Stanley objected that this would invade the prerogative of the Crown, which could dismiss an officer without assigning a reason. The amendment was withdrawn.

Sir A. Hayter moved to omit from the clause the words relating to the cashiering of an officer, so that the clause would read that an offender "shall, on conviction by court-martial, be liable to suffer imprisonment or such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned." The Committee divided, and the amendment was rejected by 157 against 73.

Major Nolan moved to substitute "dismissed" for "cashiered." The Government opposed the amendment, which was withdrawn, and another moved by the gallant Major to limit the imprisonment of soldiers to eighty-four days. Upon this a division was taken, and the amendment was lost by 198 to 68.

Another amendment was moved by Captain Home on behalf of Colonel Barne, to add to the clause "where an officer has been convicted by a civil court of an indictable offence he shall cease from the date of such conviction to belong to her Majesty's army."

Subsequently this amendment was withdrawn, and Sir A. Gordon moved the addition of the same words, with the substitution of "felony" for "indictable offence." This amendment was negatived without a division. Upon the motion of Sir W. Harcourt, words were added to the clause providing "that no person shall be charged under this section in respect of any offence for which special division is made in any other part of this Act" and, as amended, Clause 40 was agreed to.

THE CLARE ELECTION.

THE official declaration of the poll was made known on May 16 at three o'clock, as follows :—The O'Gorman Mahon (Nationalist), 1,661 ; Captain Vandeleur (Conservative), 1,531 ; Peter O'Brien (Liberal), 820. Majority for the Nationalist candidate, 130.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, May, 16.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Riding Master Ward retires on half-pay.

2nd Dragoon, Sub-Lieut. Taylor resigns his Commission.

10th Hussars, Lieut Tuite-Dalton resigns his Commission.

13th Hussars, Lieut Elliott resigns his Commission.

16th Lancers, Lieut Chadwick to be Captain, vice the Hon Cavendish, retired.

18th Hussars, Lieut Biggs has been permitted to assume the sorname of Baldwin in addition to and after that of Biggs.

21st Hussars, Sergeant-Major Jennings, from the 11th Hussars, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Martin, promoted.

Royal Artillery, Lieut-General Rowan, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant, vice General Sir F Warde, K. C.B., deceased.

Col Barry, C.B., from the Supernumerary List, to be Col, vice Phillipps-Treby, who retires upon full-pay.

Major and Brevet Colonel R Biddulph, C.B., from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut.-Col upon the Seconded List.

Major and Brevet Col Stirling to be Lieut-Col, vice Stirling, who retires upon full-pay.

Major Monckton (late Madras), to be Lieut-Col, vice Marshall (late Madras), who retires upon a pension.

Major Hannen, from half-pay, to be Major, vice Eden, who retires upon a pension.

Major Straker (late Madras), from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Monckton (late Madras), promoted.

Captain Dixon, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel Stirling, promoted.

Captain C. Crosthwaite to be Major, vice Franklen, who retires upon a pension.

Lieut Smith to be Captain, vice Crosthwaite, promoted.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut Napier resigns his Commission.

Second Lieut Wolridge-Gordon, from the 94th Foot, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut and Captain Wellesley, promoted.

1st Foot, The promotions to the rank of Lieut of Second Lieutenants Douglas and Goold-Adams, dated respectively 30th Nov. and 7th Dec. 1878, are cancelled.

Second Lieut Douglas to be Lieut vice, Masters, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut Goold-Adams to be Lieut, vice Moore, promoted.

Second Lieut Williams to be Lieut, vice Hallett, appointed a Probationer for Indian Staff Corps.

6th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Whyte retires on a pension.

7th Foot, Captain Adderley, from 64th Foot, to be Captain, vice Savage, who exchanges.

10th Foot, Captain Bridge retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

14th Foot, Second Lieut Murray, from 84th Foot, to be Second Lieut, vice Christie, promoted.

16th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut Col Helyar to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Col Bancroft, retired on half-pay.

Captain Westby to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Helyar.

Lieut Fawkes to be Captain, vice Westby.

Lieut Tilly to be Captain, vice Stone, retired on half-pay.

17th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Boyd to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet-Colonel Brice, placed upon half-pay.

Captain and Brevet Major, M'Pherson to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col Boyd.

Lieut Vulliamy to be Captain, vice Brevet Major M'Pherson.

Lieut Justice has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut Mayne to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Nares, promoted.

18th Foot, Lieut Tufnell to be Captain, vice Ashe, retired.

Captain Bolton, from 72nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Godfrey, who exchanges.

19th Foot, Captain Moller, from 41st Foot, to be Captain vice Hughes, who exchanges.

20th Foot, Lieut Marshall to be Captain, vice Wilson, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

21st Foot, Lieut Mearea to be Captain, vice T. E. Stuart, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

Lieut Hutchins has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

22nd Foot, Lieut Wyley to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Kerr, promoted.

23rd Foot, Lieut Webber to be Captain, vice Seagram, retired on a pension.

24th Foot, The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Second Lieut Dobree, dated 23rd Jan, is cancelled.

Second Lieut Dobree, resigns his Commission.

Second Lieut O'Donnell to be Lieut, vice Halliday, promote

Second Lieut W. Birch to be Lieut, vice Franklin, deceased.

Second Lieut Gordon, from 77th Foot, to be Second Lieut, vice Lloyd, promoted.

Lieut Sugrue, from the Kerry Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice Curll, promoted.

25th Foot, Captain Mulcahy retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut Claughton has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

27th Foot, Lieut Thompson, from 108th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Bray, transferred to 108th Foot.

31st Foot, Lieut Morant to be Captain, vice Deverell, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

35th Foot, Lieut Grove to be Captain, vice St John, seconded for service on the Staff.

38th Foot, Captain Smith retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission.

41st Foot, Captain Hughes, from 19th Foot, to be Captain, vice Moller, who exchanges.

44th Foot, Second Lieut Neary, from 89th Foot, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Barrett, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

47th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Stanley retires on a pension.

51st Foot, Second Lieut Pyrke, from 105th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Collins, promoted.

Second Lieut Milton to be Lieut, vice Smyth, promoted.

Second Lieut Thackwell to be Lieut, vice Pyrke, transferred to 105th Foot.

60th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Grenfell is seconded for service on the Staff.

Sub-Lieut Bewicke to be Lieut.

64th Foot, Captain P Savage, from 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice Adderley, who exchanges.

65th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Fife-Cookson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

Lieut Rutherford to be Captain, vice Coleman, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

66th Foot, Supernumerary Sub-Lieut Fitzgerald, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut Smallpiece, promoted.

71st Foot, Lieut Braithwaite to be Captain, vice Brevet Major O'Malley, retired on a pension.

72nd Foot, Captain Godfrey, from 18th Foot, to be Captain, vice Bolton, who exchanges.

75th Foot, Lieut Barron-Stanton to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Cavenagh, promoted.

83rd Foot, Lieut Bell to be Captain, vice Thorburn, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

88th Foot, Captain Ford retires on half-pay.

90th Foot, Lieut Costance, from the 1st or West Norfolk Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice Bright, promoted.

98th Foot, Captain O'Toole retires on a pension.

Lieut Adams retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

99th Foot, Second Lieut Macmullen, from 63rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut Williams, 62nd Foot, promoted.

Second Lieut Jones to be Lieut, in succession to Lieut Carter, 62nd Foot, promoted.

Second Lieut Payne to be Lieut, vice Harford, seconded for special service at the Cape of Good Hope.

104th Foot, Major Hunter, retires on half-pay.

105th Foot, Lieut Pyrke from the 51st Foot, to be Lieut, vice Thomas, resigned.

107th Foot, Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Lockhart, retires on half-pay.

Lieut Impey to be Captain, vice Wardroper, seconded for service on the Staff.

108th Foot, Lieut Bray from 27th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Bayly, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut Strachan to be Lieut, in succession to Lieut Bayly, 27th Foot, seconded.

Second Lieut Thompson, from 27th Foot, to be Lieut, in succession to Lieut Michaelson, 27th Foot, promoted.

Lieut Bray to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Bayly.

Rifle Brigade, Captain Egerton retires on a pension.

Second Lieut Leslie to be Lieut, vice Bathurst, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment, Sub-Lieut Hunt to be Lieut.

Sub-Lieut Coleman to be Lieut.

Sub-Lieut Mackintosh to be Lieut.

Staff, Lieut-Col East, half-pay, late 57th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

Army Pay Department, Paymaster and Hon Major Buchanan is placed on retired pay.

Paymaster and Hon Captain du Port is placed on half-pay.

The undermentioned Officers having resigned their Combatant Commissions to be Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Captain in the Army :—

Captain Johnson, from the 98th Foot.
Captain Hemans, from 56th Foot.
Captain Tribe, from 94th Foot.
Captain Woodall, from 74th Foot.
Captain and Brevet Major Wood, from 93rd Foot.

Surgeon-Major Tydd to be Deputy Surgeon-General, vice Tuson, placed on retired pay.

Surgeon-Major Maclean retires upon half-pay.

Surgeon-Major Hayden retires upon temporary half-pay.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Veterinary-Surgeons on probation :—

A. W. Mason, in succession to Veterinary-Surgeon Goddard, placed on retired pay.

E. Day, in succession to Veterinary-Surgeon, Ferris, placed on temporary half-pay.

C Rutherford, in succession to Veterinary-Surgeon Lang, deceased.

E. W. Goldsmith, in succession to Veterinary-Surgeon Oliver, retired upon half-pay.

K. Lees, on augmentation.

Half-pay, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Moffatt, from 15th Foot, to be Lieut-Col.

Major East, from 57th Foot, to be Lieut-Colonel.

Captain and Brevet Major Gardiner, from half-pay, late 98th Foot, Superintending Officer Recruiting Service, to be Major.

Captain and Brevet Major Huskisson, from 80th Foot, to be Major.

Captain and Brevet Major Buchanan, from 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Major.

Retired Full-Pay, Lieut-Col Moffatt, half-pay, late 15th Foot, retires on full-pay.

BREVET.

Colonel Phillipps-Treby, R A, to have the honorary rank of Major-General upon retiring on full-pay.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Colonel Lockhart, half-pay, late 107th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-General upon retiring on a pension.

Lieut-Col Stirling, R A, to have the honorary rank of Colonel upon retiring on full-pay.

Lieut-Col Moffatt, half-pay, late 15th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Colonel upon retiring on full-pay.

Major Pritchard, retired, Royal Marine L I, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel.

Major Eden, R A, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Col upon retiring on a pension.

Major Franklen, R A., to have the honorary rank of Lieut Col upon retiring on a pension.

Captain and Brevet Major Stanley, 47th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut Col upon retiring on a pension.

Major Hunter, half-pay, late 104th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Col upon retiring on a pension.

Captain and Brevet Major Whyte, 6th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut Col upon retiring on a pension.

Captain and Brevet Major Fife-Cookson, 65th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut Col upon retiring from the Service.

Captain and Brevet Major Clarke, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to have the local and temporary rank of Lieut Col while serving as a member of the Asiatic Boundary Commission.

Paymaster and Hon Major Buchanan, Army pay Department, to have the honorary rank of Lieut Col on retirement.

Captain Egerton, Rifle Brigade, to have the honorary rank of Major upon retiring on a pension.

Captain O'Toole, 98th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major upon retiring on a pension.

Paymaster and Hon Captain du Port to have the honorary rank of Major on being placed on half-pay.

Riding-Master R Ward, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to have the honorary rank of Captain upon retiring on half-pay.

Surgeon-Major A Maclean to have the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon General upon retiring on half-pay.

The following further promotions to take place in succession to General W R Maxwell, Royal Marines, retired 13th April :—

Captain and Brevet Major Beere, half-pay, late 8th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieut-Col.

Captain Brown, 8th Foot, to be Major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General M W Smith, C B, Colonel of 20th Hussars, placed upon the Retired List :

Lieut-General Brooke, Colonel of 28th Foot, to be General.

Major-General Shadwell, C B, to be Lieut-General.

Brevet Colonel Sir S J Blane, Bart, C B, from Major, half-pay, late Rifle Brigade, to be Major-General.

Major H Haydock, 41st Foot, to be Lieut-Col.

Captain Middleton, 4th Foot, to be Major.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels :—

Lieut-Col Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col Farrer, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col Beddome, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col Davis, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col Elder, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col Moseley, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col Montago, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col Callander, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col Standen, Madras Staff Corps.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Orme, half-pay, late 85th Foot, Fort Major, Guernsey.

Lieut.-Colonel Cox, Royal Marine Artillery.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col. Cotton, half-pay, late 63rd Foot, Commandant Royal Hibernian Military School.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Colonel Lockhart, half-pay, late 107th Foot, retires on a pension.

Major Thomas Hunter, half-pay, late 104th Foot, retires on a pension.

Colonel Pitt, retired, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance.

Captain and Hon. Lieut-Col Strong, late 10th Foot, been permitted to commute his pension.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

India Office, 15th May, 1879.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieut-Col Duff, Madras Infantry.

Captain Greenaway, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut-General Carey, Bengal Staff Corps (borne as Major-General on the Indian List), retired.

Captain May, Bengal Infantry.

Captain Creak, Bengal Cavalry.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Majors Tulloch and G Money.

To be Majors.

Captains Tait, Bridges, MacTier, Ferris, Senior.

To be Captains.

Lieutenants Eyre, Channer, Aberigh-Mackay, Rose, and Christopher.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Major.

Captain Brevet Major A W Roberts.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captains [Brevet Majors] Graham, Beckett, Newbery Quin.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major A A Johnson.

To be Majors.

Captains Campbell, Dorse, Bredin.

To be Captains.

Lieutenants Greenaway and Anderson.

MADRAS ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captains Hutchins and Smith, C S.I.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Majors (Brevet Lieut-Col) Mignon and Forteath.

To be Captains.

Lieutenants Ashfield, and Connor.

BOMBAY ARMY

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captains Comyn and Hibbert.

The surname of the Officer of the Bombay Infantry promoted to the rank of Colonel, in the *London Gazette* of the 4th Feb is Faulkner, and not Faulkner, as given in *Gazette* named.

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" ON THE POONA FIRES.

MANY an old Anglo-Indian will hear with interest and regret of the great conflagration which has taken place in the city of Poona, apart from the serious suggestion that the calamity was due to incendiaries. Poona is one of the finest and pleasantest stations of Western India, combining in a picturesque way an extensive and populous native capital with a large British colony and military camp. Seated in the wide upland which commences at the edge of the Ghauts, it is raised some two thousand feet above the sea, and enjoys in consequence a climate which is all but perfect during the cold season, and eminently tolerable throughout the rest of the year, excepting, perhaps, the present red-hot month of May. Around the level fields where the old Mahratta city stands rise hills of trap-rock, with their well-known flat summits and scarped sides, looking like well-built fortresses, and utilised as such, indeed, in many a fierce war. Singhur, Poorundhur, and Pertabghur are among the famous eminences studding the horizon, each recalling the valiant deeds of Sivaji, the founder of the Mahratta power ; and wild, indeed, are the tales still told in the Deccan "gaums" of that daring chieftain. Nearer at hand, and overhanging the native city, rises a beautiful hill draped with thick foliage, and crowned with a famous and holy temple dedicated to Par-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

vati, the "Goddess of the Hills," and Siva's consort. At the foot of this striking object a glassy lake sleeps, shaded by mangoes and bamboo clumps, while between the hill and the British cantonment wind the innumerable streets and alleys of the capital of the Peshwas. Hardly anywhere in India is a more striking spectacle presented than in those swarming ways, where modern civilisation jostles ancient religions and old habits, and the bright sunlight streams on brilliant colours and the chattering crowd of a typical Indian metropolis. Here is seen, in all his pride of caste, the white-robed Brahman; for Poona was ever a great centre of Shastris and Acharyas, and the Sovereigns of the Deccan were uniformly munificent towards the Indian Church. The Mahrattas, who form the great part of the population, are singularly superior in physique and general characteristics to most native races, the men stalwart and manly—full of the spirit which in old days gave Sivaji his victorious armies—the women graceful and comely, bearing the water-jars on their heads and their children on their hips with the classic carriage of Asiatic Caryatides. The great bazaar, a really handsome street, is at the busy time of the afternoon like a tulip bed stirred by the wind, with its moving throngs of large flat turbans, coloured with all the tints of the rainbow; its gaily painted houses, its fruit and flower shops glowing with tropical products and blossoms, and here and there a quaint, richly decorated temple, having Nanda, the sacred bull, couched before it in stone, while overhead, upon the silk cotton-tree, hundreds of flying foxes are piping together as they wake up for their evening flight. There are a hundred and twenty thousand souls in the seven "pets" or quarters of the handsome city, those "pets" being named after the days of the week, "Sunwar," "Aitwar," and so on; and the Pretty river Moota-Moolla shining through the westward and northward grain-fields and gardens, gives completeness to as fair a landscape of mingled nature and art as any traveller could desire to gaze upon.

This conflagration has occurred, it would seem, in "Boodwar-pet," the quarter which contains the ancient palace of the Peshwas, as well as many other large buildings used in recent years for Government offices. It is reported that "the Government School, the Boodwar Palace, all the courts of law, the post and police offices, and fifty private houses have been completely destroyed." If this be true, it is to be feared that a great historical monument has passed away, for the palace spoken of can hardly be any other than the curious and massive edifice of brick, stones and carved teak in which the once puissant Peshwas or Lords of Poona held their splendid Court. Underneath the vast doorway leading into that building have passed in state most of these powerful Deccanee Kings, from Balaji to Bajee Rao. In its dark and countless passages and courts Nana Furnavees, the Mazarin of Mahratta history, came and went, governing the government of the land. In its "dewan-khana" Ragoba assassinated Narrain Rao; and from the balcony which overhangs the bustling market-place beneath, the young Madhava Rao, weary of life and royalty, flung himself headlong, nor did the market people doubt that his "pret," or spirit, long haunted the spot. From the terrace on the palace roof, if not from Parvati, Bajee Rao, the last of the Peshwas, beheld his large army scattered to the winds upon the plains of Kirkee, by our soldiers under Mr. Elphinstone and Colonel Burr. And hardly out of sight of these memory-haunted walls gently swell the jungle and hills of Koregaum, where Bajee Rao, with twenty-five thousand men, was beaten and routed by a small division of our Sepoys, supported by no more than twenty-four English artillery-men whose valiant part in the victory is sufficiently recorded by the fact that only four of their number came out of the fierce battle whole. In a word, the palace which, we fear, has been gutted by this deplorable conflagration was the very heart of the grand old Maharashtra traditions, dear to all the Deccan people, and glorious to the British name. At Kirkee was gained for us the sovereignty of the country, for Bajee Rao finally surrendered, and was "interned" at Bithoor, his lineal descendant being that Nana Sahib, of infamous renown, who headed the Great Mutiny against us, seeking to avenge those fatal fields. Two generations of peace and good government under the English Raj have tamed down the fierce temper of the Mahrattas. Never again will be heard that cry of "The fire is on the hills," which brought the stout spearmen forth in thousands at the cropper of Sivaji's red stallion to do suit and service to him and the "Great Mother." But the old spirit is there still, as any one may see who notes the swagger of the petty Deccan Rajahs and the pride of the ignorant priests; nor can it be without uneasiness that we hear of suspected incendiarism in the city and of atrocities in the country around, following, too, upon the recent agrarian riots. In destroying, however, so many private houses, as well as the monuments of ancient patriotism, these criminals, if any such exist, will certainly have set public opinion bitterly against them; and, indeed, unless some palpable attempt at plunder was made during the progress of the flames, we should hesitate before giving too much credit to the suspicion which has been transmitted.

On the other hand, it is extremely rare to hear of large fires in Indian cities. The houses are mainly built of bricks, sun-dried, or "pukka;" the roofs are tiled, not thatched; the floors are covered with cow dung, which makes an excellent natural asphalt not planks; the mud walls are "chunamed;" and as there is little or no furniture lying about, it will be seen that fire does not find much to lay hold of. The habits of the family, moreover, are such as to contribute to safety. No hearth is needed for warmth in the eternally soft and sunny weather of Western India. What cooking has to be conducted is managed over a little charcoal or bois de vache, in a brazier or earthen pot, and generally outside in the yard. In a great building like the Boodwar Palace there would, no doubt, be a vast quantity of carved teak pillars and beams, dry as tinder with the suns of two centuries, and interspersed with lattice-work and panelling, which, once lighted, might burn quickly enough. But to kindle it accidentally would be, with Hindoo customs and domestic surroundings, almost inconceivable; and it is, perhaps, on account of these facts, familiar to every Anglo-Indian resident, that the sinister report of an intentional destruction is spread. Near at hand are shops full of dry goods—cloths, drugs, wood, and the like—which would naturally enough spread the conflagration. Otherwise India is not like Russia or Turkey, where arson can ever become with malcontents a political practice. Its cities are seldom or never built largely of wood, which makes Muscovite and Ottoman towns burn so easily; while, as for its villages, if they are consumed nothing much is lost except the rafters. The grass and leaves of the jungle, and the mud of the nearest "nadi" supply the materials for another hut or even a whole bazaar of huts. But the monuments of Indian history are most precious and their artwork often very important. In an adjoining Palace at Poona, that of the Vishrambag, or "Garden of Repose," formerly used as the Deccan College, the carved teak columns and arches are or were of a noble fancy and beauty; and, if the great Palace of the Peshwas has indeed thus perished, many a similar treasure of the Hindoo architect's and upholsterer's labour, we fear, will have passed away beyond hope of restoration.

THE MILITARY POSITION IN NATAL.

(The Times' Special Correspondent.)

DURBAN, April 13.

Travelling hither from the Tugela on the 8th I heard the news that Lord Chelmsford was to be recalled. The telegram was published in all the Natal papers, and this decision of the Government was said to have been expressed by Lord Beaconsfield in the House of Lords. On the following day the telegram was published with the addition of the word "not," which, it appeared, had been omitted. Universal satisfaction was expressed when the true state of the case was learnt, for it is felt, and rightly too, that with the experience Lord Chelmsford has gained during his command here and in the old colony he has a vast advantage over any one who could be sent out to supersede him. If errors have been committed, they are being retrieved, and if now that the most difficult phase of the war is passed and Lord Chelmsford for the first time has adequate resources for the conduct of the campaign at his command, the chief command were placed in the hands of a new man, not only would it be extremely unfair to the General and distasteful to the army and colonists, but we might look forward to some months of indecision, inaction, or blundering as the inevitable result.

The late events in Zululand must have tended considerably to lighten public anxiety at home. Ekowe has been relieved. Lord Chelmsford personally organized and conducted the expedition, the complete success of which, in the face of considerable difficulties, must have some effect in silencing the clamours of his enemies at home. Criticism from the fireside, that criticism which begs the whole question, and, leaving out of consideration all embarrassments, merely deals with bald facts, has been as plentiful as worthless. I do not for an instant wish to infer that the campaign has been faultlessly conducted hitherto—far from it; but there are very few who, placed in the same circumstances as Lord Chelmsford, would have been more fortunate in their endeavours. The grand mistake of the whole war was the undervaluing of the enemy. To have opened the campaign with the force we had in the field at its commencement was absurd. With a handful of men we entered a country of which we know literally nothing—for all plans and maps of it are utterly valueless—a country remarkably easy to defend and difficult to advance in; a country peculiarly adapted to the tactics employed by the overwhelming force of well-trained and organized natives (physically as much the superiors of our men as they are numerically) who hold it, and we are greatly surprised that as yet we have not even captured a royal umbrella. Zululand, as Sir Garnet Wolseley is reported to have observed when he was here, requires at least 20,000 men to subdue it properly. Zulus are not, like the traditional natives we read of in story books, to be terrified at the sound of a gun. They advance steadily under a very heavy fire and their movements in skirmishing order are better conducted than those of any troops, European or otherwise, I have ever seen. No man with a gun should be despised. The firing of the enemy has hitherto been wild and inaccurate, but by degrees it is improving, and in accounts received of the engagement at Zlobane mountain and Kambula-hill, we are told that even at long distances it was very effective. The tide of fortune seems now, however, to have turned. The Zulus have been severely handled both at Kambula-hill and Gingbilova. Their losses in these engagements can hardly have been less than 3,000 men; many set a much higher number in estimating them. We hear from several quarters that the impi which attacked at the latter place was only with great difficulty collected. The men were reluctant to leave their kraals, and had to be driven forth by the chiefs. Hopes are entertained that Dabulemanzi will surrender, and event that would be sure to bear fruit. During the march to Ekowe the natives have been much harassed. In round numbers I should fancy that 40 or 50 of their kraals have been burnt, while the sugar-cane and mealie fields have suffered severely from the depredations of our troops. All this comes home to them, and if they once become slightly dispirited, will weigh heavily in the balance against prolonged resistance.

It is now decided that instead of Colonel Wood's column forming the brigade of a division immediately under Lord Chelmsford, he will retain the independent command of it as a flying column. The remainder of the British forces will be divided into two columns. General Crealock, as I stated in my last letter, will command the lower column in two brigades, under Brigadier-General Pearson and Colonel Pemberton. Reinforcements in the shape of companies of the 58th, 3rd Battalion 60th, 88th, and N Battery of Artillery have been or will be received by them. General Newdigate, who left here on the 11th for Kambula, will command the Northern column. It will be composed of 21st, the 1st and 2nd Battalions for the 24th, the 58th, and 94th Regiments. At least two companies of each of these regiments will be detached for garrison duty on the frontier, but the King's Dragoon Guards and Lancers, under General Marshall, are here both to be attached to it. To General Newdigate will probably be confided the task of advancing on the King's kraal, but to which column the lion's share of the fighting will fall appears uncertain. Cetywayo may determine not to oppose the Northern column. The nights are beginning to be extremely cold, whereas near the coast they are comparatively warm, and there is also a more plentiful supply of mealies. The Zulu, with no shelter but his blanket, will find some difficulty in keeping the field against us when mealies are scarce and sharp frosts nip his courage and damp his ardour. Cetywayo, therefore, with these considerations before him, may find it more convenient to direct the main body of his army against General Crealock in the south.

There is, as yet, no further definite intelligence concerning Dabulemanzi's intentions. The messengers already mentioned as having been sent to him by Lord Chelmsford from Ekowe returned with one of the chief's own men to obtain a verification of the message from Head-quarters. At the same time Dabulemanzi asked Mr. Dunn's advice, saying that he should act according to it as they were old friends and he knew it would be for his good. Mr. Dunn has strongly recommended him to surrender, pointing out to him the futility of longer resistance. Messages will [illegible] be sent to endeavour also to detach Maguendo, the King's youngest brother, and other chiefs from Cetywayo. Mr. Dunn looks confidently for a successful result to these negotiations.

It may not be amiss while at Durban to say a few words with reference to the commissariat. With recitals of the pitiable failure in the working of this branch at Cyprus yet fresh in my memory I fully expected to find matters in very much the same condition here. Fortunately they are under the direction of Commissary-General Strickland, an officer who has the satisfaction of knowing that his administrative abilities and services, if they are overlooked by the Government, are, at any rate, widely recognized and appreciated in the army. Within a few weeks 3,000 men, about 1,800 horses, and nearly 900 tons of stores have been landed at the little "Point" at Durban. Despite the difficulty of obtaining means of transport, no hitch or confusion has occurred to delay their transmission for a moment. This is not the result of the combined efforts of a numerous and efficient staff, but of the well-organized exertions of the few over-worked officials at the depot. Fifteen officers and 16 non-commissioned officers are now ill or rendered unfit for service. I have no hesitation in saying that but for the energy and resource displayed in this instance the lamentable fiascos of Cyprus and the Crimea would have been reproduced here, and again it would have been said, "The commissariat has broken down." That such a reproach should frequently be levelled with justice leads us to the conclusion that the organization of the department must be radically faulty. Undoubtedly it is so, and its chief defect lies in its inability to expand to the requirements of war. Until the commissariat is thoroughly incorporated in the Army, more importance given to it as a department, and the attention of military officers of high standing directed to improving instead of abusing it, fiascos and failures may be expected. Every regiment should have its own commissariat officers and non-commissioned officers, or should have, at any rate, men with sufficient training to be able to assist in the department, if necessary. In time of war, a regiment should be independent in every possible way even to possessing in its ranks conductors and waggon-drivers for transport service. At present our soldiers can do nothing but march and shoot both very indifferently compared with the proficiency they must attain with proper training. In all other particulars they are far too helpless. Seen in company with sailors, as during the late march to Ekowe I have seen them, the fact becomes more patent. A soldier will starve where a sailor is well off. If anything goes wrong with the one he is lost, whereas the other can turn his hand to anything. To return to the point whence I started. In this war, where everything is dependent upon commissariat and transport, the commissariat department under-officered and in the face of numberless embarrassments has been successfully managed. This is due to the exertions of Commissary-General Strickland, the same officer to whose foresight alone we are indebted for the fact that Colonel Pearson had with him provisions for over two months instead of only 15 days, when he was cut off in Ekowe. On his own responsibility the Commissary-General sent the stores after him and thus saved us a sequel to Isandlana.

THE LONDON PAPERS ON THE NEW ARMY COMMISSION.

(The Times.)

It is understood that a committee of eminent soldiers and administrators is about to be appointed to inquire into the working of our new system of military organisation so far as it relates to localization, short service, and reserves. The news will be received with a certain misgiving by those of the public who have observed with attention and noted with satisfaction the gradual development of that organization. Not unnaturally they will conjecture that a serious attack is being projected against the system itself. It has never been favoured by professional opinion. It was the work of civilians. From the beginning it was met with prophecies of evil from those upon whose cordial and willing co-operation its success to a certain extent depended. The youth of the recruits was a matter of derision; our large camps were described as infant training schools; while as for the reserves—the creation of which was the main object of the whole scheme—we were told that they existed only on paper, that the men themselves would not be found when they were wanted. With but little variation, the tone has been the same for the last nine years. It has pervaded all grades of officers. The highest military authorities have boldly declared that localization for the English army was impossible and absurd. It is specifically pointed out that the linked battalion scheme has collapsed as regards the crisis caused by the two wars now on our hands; that, instead of having a battalion at home to reinforce each battalion abroad, we have but 55 in the United Kingdom to feed 86 on foreign service, that when eight or ten battalions had to be despatched to South Africa the other day, nearly every one had its linked battalion abroad already, some actually in the field: that each was below the strength necessary for the work of warfare, both numerically and as regards the youth of the soldiers, and had to be made up by volunteers from other battalions at home, thus causing a general disturbance of the system, an undue weakening of most of the other regiments on the home establishment, and indirectly an injury to the linked battalions abroad for whose strong maintenance these denuded regiments ought to provide, that the soldiers thus sent out were too young, and, in fact, on one occasion showed a reprehensible unsteadiness in action, and that those battalions have no corresponding corps to keep up their strength from home. Even with reference to ordinary times and with no war, great or small, on our hands, the system is arraigned on the ground that the battalions at home are attenuated in point of numbers, and are really little more than training depots for the linked battalions abroad, and that it is difficult, if not impossible, to carry out our ordinary Indian and colonial reliefs from the fact that each battalion has to remain abroad twelve years, while the soldiers of whom it is composed are in the great majority of cases bound to the colours for only half that period.

All this seems to constitute a formidable indictment, well calculated to cause anxiety to those who regard the new system hopefully. But an analysis of the counts will show that they incriminate, not the system itself, but the manner in which it has been manipulated, generally, and more especially with reference to the war in South Africa. It is true that the new scheme has collapsed in regard to the arrangements made for the conduct of that war. The reason is simple. As at present legalized it is inapplicable to, and has not been worked in contemplation of, such a state of warfare. When the reserves were instituted the law provided that the army and militia reserves might be called out "in case of actual invasion or imminent danger thereof, or in case a state of war exists between Her Majesty and any foreign Power;" but these conditions were subsequently altered, and the words "in case of imminent national danger or great emergency" were substituted. The wars in Afghanistan and South Africa cannot be said to fall within the latter description, and hence there is considered to be no legal authority for what the condition of affairs plainly requires—namely, the embodiment of a certain number of the seasoned soldiers forming the Army Reserve, and their addition of Lord Chelmsford's force. It may be giving too much dignity to King Cetywayo to call him "a foreign power," but it is an error to regard our war with him as a small war. Having regard to our ordinary military establishments, it is for us a considerable war. We have in the field a number of troops more than one-half the strength that fought under our colours at the Alma. The strain upon our resources is of no ordinary kind. The occasion is distinctly special, and it should be met, not by an endeavour to work peace establishments with an unnatural tension, but by a frank recognition of a state of war and the adoption of measures suitable to war. A legislative change would appear to be necessary in this respect, and no objection could be made to such a modification of the Reserve Acts as would enable the Crown to avail itself, in the present state of affairs, of services which are to be commanded only in the contingency of "imminent national danger or great emergency." The complaints against our new military system with reference to a condition of modified or colonial warfare would thus seem to point to a change of the law rather than to any retrogressive step in the way of organization.

In like manner the faults which have been alleged against the working of the system in the ordinary periods of peace may be corrected by better management rather than by destruction. In peace it is easy enough to arrange matters so that we shall have three or four more battalions at home than abroad. An increase, up to the customary foreign strength, of each of the regiments in the Mediterranean, Bermuda, and Nova Scotia would at once enable us, without diminishing these garrisons, to transfer four battalions from the colonial to the home establishment, thus giving about 73 at home to provide for 68 abroad. The despatch of very young soldiers on foreign service might be avoided by more careful prevision as regards the recruiting and other arrangements of the regiments standing next for foreign service. The carrying out of the reliefs upon the present system, under which every regiment goes abroad for about twelve years, is an unquestionable difficulty, the solution of which might, however, be found in an abbreviation of the period of foreign service. If we do not err, official opinions have been expressed in favour of a diminution of that period by one half, and these opinions are founded upon sanitary and administrative reasons having no connexion with the system of short enlistments. Again, suggestions have been made for, in a manner, restoring the localization of the European army in India by keeping the cadre of one battalion of a regiment always in that country, the linked battalion at home interchanging officers and men, with it after such a fashion as might be dictated by reasons of health, efficiency and the requirements of the service. Upon all practical grounds it may be well to see whether the precise periods allotted for active and reserve service respectively are those which are most suitable and advantageous. At present we lose all hold upon our reserve men when they are about the age of thirty. Is there any good reason why we should not retain them available for military duty for five years longer, possibly dividing their service into eight years or thereabouts with the colours and eight in the reserve? These and other similar questions may well be discussed by competent persons with a view to the removal of difficulties and the general improvement of our new organization. Their consideration in this spirit will tend to secure for it that full and fair trial without which we cannot think of putting aside a system under which, by a stroke of the pen, we last year added some 30,000 fighting men to the army. Not less impossible than the restoration of Protection would be a retrogression to the old state of things in which our army was useless for war because it contained no element of expansion. We cannot go back to the Crimean time, with its disastrous want of trained reserves. The military men who condemn the present organization must offer us an alternative much better than that which is superseded before we can hear them. Professional opinion may be valuable upon questions of detail, but it is apt to run in a narrow and personal groove, as in the discussion upon the Army Discipline Bill. On the other hand, organisation is work for the statesman. It is not likely that the present Minister for War, who has himself closely investigated the new system, and has pronounced a distinct approval of its leading features, will listen to counsels tending to a retrogressive policy. In 1870 Lord Cardwell found us, as a great military Power, in a humiliating plight. He attempted to rescue us. In doing so, his boldness was undeniable; his wisdom may have yet to be proved. But until it is disproved we had better refrain from voluntarily resuming a position of confessed and palpable impotence.

(Daily Telegraph.)

While the Commons were occupied last night in criticising the clauses of the Army Discipline and Regulation Bill, which is to form a permanent substitute for the old Mutiny Act and the Articles of War, the Lords should have been also engaged on a military subject of still greater importance—the condition of the British Army itself. About two months ago six battalions embarked for South Africa. They were got on board the transports in a comparatively short space of time, but before they started each body had to be made up to a war strength by volunteers from other regiments; and it was only by having recourse to this practice that the authorities were able to despatch the required reinforcements in a state of numerical efficiency. We commented, at the time, on the astonishing fact that England, when suddenly called upon to succour a colony and retrieve a disaster, had not, in her garrisons and camps, even so small a force as six battalions ready to step on board ship at a few days' notice. It was impossible that such an indication of weakness in our military system should escape comment, since it proved either that the plans in operation had broken down or that they had not been properly developed; and none can be surprised that Colonel Mure should have called for a return showing by what process and with what kind of materials the gaps in the service battalions were filled up. This Parliamentary paper is highly instructive, and last night Lord Truro was to have spoken on its details, and asked for explanations. But in his way stood the Cathedral Statutes and Habitual Drunkards Bills, and these questions took up so much time that he reluctantly postponed his grave and interesting inquiry. It is, however, one which cannot long be withheld from Parliamentary discussion. The figures supplied by the Deputy Adjutant-General informs that the best prepared regiment in the list, the 58th, received nearly two hundred men, and the least ready, the 91st, obtained three hundred and seventy-four men to complete its ranks. Not far behind was the 94th, which needed and got three hundred and forty-six privates, while the 60th and 21st were swelled the proper proportions by two hundred and eighty-two and two hundred and fifteen men. No battalion, it should be observed, took out soldiers who had not gone through drill and rifle instruction, except the 60th, and the few imperfectly educated recruits embodied in the battalion were, we may presume, good men, since the commanding officer made a special request for them. Each corps embarked, however, left behind, on account of youth, physical causes, and defective instruction, a considerable number. Included among those who sailed from England were a very large proportion of youths who had not seen twelve months' service, and, although in each battalion there was a fair sprinkling of old soldiers, yet the greater part were men young in years, whose military career might almost be reckoned by months.

We do not think that the public will look on these statistics with any other feeling than dissatisfaction. How comes it that the military authorities are not in a position to send, at short notice, a few thousand soldiers equipped and fit for war whereever the national needs require their presence? We are told that the reason is to be discovered in the want of adequate power to summon the reserves, that the short-service system has failed, and that the plan of linked battalions has not answered the purpose to meet which it was ingeniously devised. Our institutions, it is said, do not enable us to carry on little wars, which spring up suddenly and throw everything into an abnormal state. There should be a change in the law, and the Crown should be empowered to lay hands on the Army and Militia reserves whenever a Zulu or Afghan chief compels us to employ coercive reasons. These arguments may have weight if they are applied to the general military question; but we do not see how they affect the peculiar state of things revealed by the demand of Lord Chelmsford for powerful succour. The immediate inquiry should be directed to ascertain why, under any system, it does not seem feasible to maintain a specified number of battalions always on a war footing, and a further proportion in such a state that they might be easily brought up to the normal complement. No one can doubt that the War Office, that the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief would not, if it lay in their power, gladly fulfil a condition indispensable to the safety of the Empire. As matters stand, they have to do their best with the means supplied, and it is not possible to augment those means by any action of their own. Short service—the only plan which can yield reserves—is not in fault. When we had regiments of old soldiers, fine battalions of strong grown men, fit to meet any troops, we sent them into the field, and, as soon as they had wasted away on active service, we had none to put in their place. The long-service method gave us, no doubt, the superb regiments who landed in the Crimea; but after Inkerman we did not possess any reserves or any recruits fit to be their successors. What has really reduced the Army to the condition so painfully delineated in Colonel Mure's return is the fact that when Mr. Cardwell framed his scheme he did not abolish the practice of having weak battalions at home, which he inherited from preceding Secretaries for War. Why did he not allow the short-service plan a chance, by insisting that a given proportion of regiments should have full ranks? Because he and the House of Commons would not face the additional cost it would have entailed. In the custom of enlisting youths under twenty, and the established usage of not bringing up the infantry battalions to a high numerical strength, may be found all-sufficing reasons for the devices—not creditable to a great Empire—which the authorities were compelled to adopt last February. We have regiments of boys because we cannot make up our minds to pay for men, and we have meagre battalions, which require volunteers from other meagre battalions, because we persist in keeping them on such an ineffective footing.

The remedy is to maintain the whole Army in such a state of proximate completeness that it can be rapidly developed into full vigour, and a reasonable proportion ready at all points to march on board ship the moment an emergency demands its presence. In an Empire like ours there are two contingencies to confront for which we should ever stand prepared. One is a great war, putting a strain on the national resources, calling for all the means we could employ. So serious a calamity could not befall us without premonitory symptoms and negotiations more or less prolonged, giving time for adequate preparation. The other is a small war, coming abruptly on us, brought about by contact with the little Powers who lie on the fringe of British dominions, or it might be a State of magnitude, yet not possessing either Western science or European resources. Whatever may be our prospects of dealing effectively with the remoter danger, it is obvious that under existing arrangements we cannot meet the smaller kind, to which we are always liable in a manner becoming our reputation. A relatively slight stress not only puts the whole machine out of gear, and upsets the so-called system, but obliges us to rely for the vindication of British interest or honour upon patched-up battalions composed of materials rarely or never sent into the field before. It is neither creditable nor safe to depend upon what are almost improvised battalions. We have no wish to cast any slur on the men who have gone to South Africa, but it is plain that they are not the powerful and disciplined bands which England has been wont to array under her flag. The risks we run under our new institutions are great, and, in addition to this consideration, the nation should remember that the recent exemplification of the British mode of making up a force not much bigger than a Continental brigade is entertaining and instructive to foreign Powers. The public cannot look upon it with agreeable feelings, and external Cabinets, we may be sure, profit by the exhibition. Nor can the plan followed perforce be really cheaper to the Treasury; for, while seasoned and trained British soldiers are certain to do their work promptly and well in the shortest time and with the least loss, a like absolute trust cannot be reposed in undeveloped and partially trained youths. An Empire so vast, and so liable to recurring disputes as our own, ought to be placed by its rulers in a condition not only to fulfil its larger obligations and uphold its traditional policy in vital cases, but to face, at once, with competent means the lesser and vexatious, yet important, quarrels which intermittently spring up on remote frontiers. Actual circumstances compel England to have at her disposal reasonable reserves, and she can only get them by short service in some shape. Her liabilities on every continent and on the shores of every sea require that bodies of all arms should be in constant readiness to march. This latter condition can be satisfied in one way only—by keeping suitable numbers always on a war footing. Sound policy and genuine economy demand a prompt departure from the weak battalion system, and the adoption of such measures as will furnish a corps of troops fit, in every respect, to take the field.

A most amusing case was tried in Dublin recently, in which a lady of title sued the son of a well-known Q.C. for £200 damages for detaining a collie dog, which she said was her property. During the progress of the case, a French waiting-maid was examined, and it was found necessary to employ an interpreter. To explain her evidence, a junior member of the Munster Bar, who prides himself on his knowledge of French, volunteered his services, and must have been much disappointed when the counsel for the defence said in his speech to the jury that the maid's evidence could not be relied on, "as she spoke the native language, while the interpreter spoke South of Ireland French."

"Sold."—The well-known money-lender Mackintosh, brought himself to grief the other day at the Calcutta Court of Small Causes. Among others who had entered into monetary transactions with him, were two gentlemen, named J. E. Weingartner and J. L. Lefeuvre, the latter of whom for some time could nowhere be found. By some means or other Mackintosh discovered that a J. LeFeuvre was to be found at the railway station of Kooshtea. Without stopping to make inquiries whether this was the same gentleman who was indebted to him, he at once took out a summons against him, and had it duly served at Kooshtea. On the case being called on in its turn on the 19th of this month before Mr. Millett, the First Judge, Mackintosh was greatly disappointed to find that the LeFeuvre who answered to the summons was not the Lefeuvre he wanted. Mr. LeFeuvre was compelled to bring an action for damages against Mackintosh, claiming Rs. 100. The case was accordingly heard on Tuesday last by the First Judge, who after patiently hearing both sides awarded Rs. 70 as damages.—*Statesman.*

A small, but, to ornithologists, most interesting, addition has just been made to the Zoological Society's aviaries in the shape of an Alpine accentor (*Accentor Alpinus*), which has been received from a correspondent in France. This little bird, which is a close ally of our hedge sparrow, is an inhabitant of the Alps of Switzerland and of other mountainous districts. On one or two occasions it has occurred in England, but must be placed among the greatest rarities as a British bird. So far as we know it has never been seen alive in captivity before. Another "rare British bird" which may be seen in the Society's gardens is an example of Bewick's swan (*Cygnus minor*)—the smaller of the two wild swans which visit the British Island in hard winters. This was obtained some months ago, and has been placed in a pond immediately adjoining one tenanted by its larger brother, the whooper (*Cygnus ferus*), so that the differences between these two allies are readily appreciable on comparison. Among the small waders in the fish-house are also to be now seen some avocets and some examples of the knot and grey plover in the full summer plumage which they only usually assume under the Arctic circle.

Ducal discomfort.—It ought to concern the District Engineer and the D. P. W. subordinates here most to know that His Grace the Duke is not quite so comfortable in his domain as most people would think. It is now quite certain that the Governor and the various members of his household have been rendered very uncomfortable during the past fortnight owing to the excessive leakage of the roof at Norwood. The roof of every room, we are told, is anything but water tight, and basins and dishes have been extensively used to catch the drippings. When it becomes known that over three lakhs of rupees of public money have been expended on this building, and that only last year Rs. 50,000 were used in improvements, &c., and that further in this year alone some Rs. 20,000 have been expended on this same building, it does seem matter for surprise that such indifferent results have been achieved. Indeed, within the past few days no less than 500 sheets of corrugated iron at a cost of about Rs. 2,000 have been purchased by the D. P. W. for the purpose of furnishing a second roof to supply the defects of the first. From all we hear this contrivance has failed to induce the Duke to remain in his palatial quarters. It is said he has already sought for but failed to secure other quarter.—*South of India Observer.*

An examination in an alleged murder case has been made before Mr. Tyndall, the Divisional Magistrate of Jerruck, Sind. The case is not of much interest. It seems that some ill-feeling had been caused by the murdered man having obtained the daughter of a person named Khan in marriage, and the accused are said to have openly vowed revenge. Some time after this the deceased named Pirim was missed, and sought for in vain for some time, but at last his remains—bones—were found in a water-hole with some clothes known to be his, by which the identification was made. On enquiry a witness came forward who said that Pirim had been with him one night some time back, and the accused, whom he knew to entertain an enmity against him, made enquiries as to when Pirim would leave. His suspicions were roused by the enquiries, and by seeing the main follow in the morning, so he also followed stealthily to see what happened. He states that the unfortunate man was overtaken by his murderers, some of whom held him by the legs, hands and body, while one of them named Loong cut off his head. He says that after doing this the murderers found that he had witnessed the deed, and proposed to murder him also, but refrained on his solemn promise not to disclose the crime. He was closely watched for some time after, but at last found the burden of the secret too heavy to bear and did disclose it. One of the accused made a statement also before the inquest "punchayet" in which he described, circumstantially, the circumstances of the murder, much as given by this witness. A great deal of voluminous evidence has been recorded connecting the accused with the crime. The murder took place in the neighbourhood of Gharra. All the parties are of the Ghoolee-Belooch tribe, and the case is curious as showing the small value attached to human life by these people. Mr. Leggett conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Hussan Ali the defence.

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